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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2261

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WORLD BANK MEDIATOR REPORTEDLY DETERMINES KENYA'S ECA DEBTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] **KENYA owes its former East African Community partners \$225 million, Dr. Victor Umbricht, the World Bank mediator, has reportedly decided.**

The figure is contained in a front-page story carried at the weekend by the independent Ugandan English weekly, *Topic*.

The paper did not quote its source of information. It said the mediator who has spent the past two years examining Community files to determine assets and liabilities, had submitted his report to the three governments.

"Since the Community collapsed in 1977, Kenya has attacked the other members — Uganda and Tanzania — for not paying their fair share to the Community services, which included railways, harbours, airways, posts and research.

## Aircraft

"Dr. Umbricht's verdict comes as a blow to Kenya's pride as well as its pocket," claimed the paper.

The writer of the report recalled that at the time of the rift, Tanzania had temporarily impounded private Kenyan property, including aircraft and a fleet of mini-buses.

Later, President Nyerere had closed the common border until an agreement could be reached with Kenya on how the Community assets were to be divided.

The border had been closed for three years, seriously hampering

Kenya's export trade, it said.

It added that the mediator's report endangered plans for a new and wider regional grouping because it threatened to create new dissent.

Early last month, delegates from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania met at Arusha to iron out their differences and examined the possibility of involving more countries in a trade agreement.

They agreed to meet again in Kampala in September.

Dr. Umbricht has been reported as having complained that Kenyan officials had hindered his work and had refused to make documents available to him.

The Umbricht report is said to propose that Kenya should pay its debt to Uganda by providing services, credits for purchases in Kenya and facilities such as offices in Nairobi.

Tanzania is said to owe Uganda Sh. 209 million.

Efforts to contact Kenya Government officials for comment yesterday were fruitless.



SUCCESS OF ECOWAS SUMMIT ASSESSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 9 Jun 80 p 1004

[Text]

THE SUMMIT conference of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in Lomé last week made some notable progress. The final communique announced that the 16 member countries are now determined to implement the programme on liberalisation of trade drawn up at the inaugural ECOWAS conference in Lagos in May, 1975. May 28 of next year has been set as a deadline for the lifting of customs duties and barriers on local raw materials, and an eight-year timetable has been drawn up for liberalising movement of industrial products.

On the question of an ECOWAS defence pact, the communique said that the conference agreed on the urgent need for a common defence organisation to safeguard community institutions. A committee is to produce a final draft of proposals. Mali, Benin, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau were reported to have raised objections to the whole idea. Considerable progress was also made on the technical but important matter of rules of origin (see page 1038).

President Shagari, in his speech to the meeting, mentioned some of the problems that have beset ECOWAS. "Among these have been the low levels of contributions of members. . . . Secondly, there seems to have been too slow progress in the ratification of some of our decisions. I would like to refer to the protocol on free movement of persons. Since this protocol was signed a year ago, only six out of 16 have ratified the instrument. Nigeria has, of course, signed the instrument of ratification and has long started to implement the latter and spirit. . . . Thirdly, there is the problem of staffing."

The last difficulty should be on its way to being solved now that the clash of

personalities between the heads of the ECOWAS Secretariat and the ECOWAS Fund has been resolved. The first problem, of debts not paid, is unfortunately one that confronts many African organisations; the second, on allowing the free movement of people, is controversial in some areas in spite of the ECOWAS agreement and progress might be expected to be slow.

ECOWAS is the regional economic grouping that has achieved most and promises most. If the long-term plans for an African Economic Community laid at the special OAU conference in Lagos earlier this year are to have any chance of success then ECOWAS must provide one of the strong foundations for the large building.

The event that attracted most attention at the meeting was the decision to exclude Master Sergeant Doe, the new ruler of Liberia. This illustrates one of the great difficulties confronting ECOWAS and, to a far greater degree, confronting any continent-wide organisation. Agreements made with a government of one political inclination may have to be carried out with a government with entirely different political colouration.

It is remarkable that Master Sergeant Doe's government should be prevented by Nigerian action from attending the Lagos OAU conference and kept out of the ECOWAS meeting by decisions of the heads of states themselves. This clearly demonstrates the disgust that the Barclay Training Centre executions evoked. Cooler consideration might lead to the conclusion that few international organisations can afford to judge the morality of member regimes if they are to survive. Amin was chairman of the OAU. Liberia will surely be represented at the OAU Summit in Freetown in July.



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

ETHIOPIANS KILL 44 SOMALI--Police headquarters of Hararge Administrative Region has announced that 44 Somali soldiers were killed during the week in a search operation, while a number of others were wounded. The Somali soldiers had been hiding in secluded places and engaging in subversion. These messengers of destruction, who were infiltrated by the reactionary Somali Government, were killed in an operation mounted by the Revolutionary Army in collaboration with members of defense squads of farmers associations in Harar District of Hararge Administrative Region. [Text] [LD092056 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jun 80]

CSO: 4407

## DIAMANG ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR 1979

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 May 80 [page numbers not given]

[Text] Angola Diamond Company (DIAMANG) 1979 Fiscal Year Report

## 1. Introduction

The revival of DIAMANG was started in 1978. At that time, this measure was regarded as indispensable for saving the enterprise from a collapse toward which it was heading.

Since funds were scarce and the company lacked adequate structures, it was necessary to resort to expeditious procedures with a direct effect on the company's key area, especially on mining operations, supply and finance.

Progress was achieved, in 1979, in an improvement of methods as a result of the advance recorded in the reorganization in progress, but empirical forms of activity continued to be used, because rational alternatives were not created to replace them.

Therefore, in 1979, the company still used the services of purchasing agents who turned over goods, machinery and equipment amounting to a considerable sum, as is shown by our position as of 31 December 1979, reported as follows:

Names	Supplies
CHARTER	570,549,354
INTERPROMOTIONS	516,317,566
INTERTROPICAL	45,698,192
PYRON	89,955,731
REAGRO	6,148,801
INTRACO	1,149,638,114
JOAO SUCENA	174,264,890

For the same reason, air shipment is being used to handle emergency situations. In that year, it was used considerably for transporting equipment and goods, exceeding the tonnage transported by ocean shipping, as can be seen from the following table:

Type of Transportation	Cargo Transported	
	Miscellaneous cargo (1,000 kilograms)	Fuels (1,000 liters)
Ocean shipping	10,473	8,989
Air	11,382	9,518

Meanwhile, the first steps were taken toward renewal and increase of ocean shipping and toward a reorganization of the pertinent area.

In a large part of the cases, the procedures adopted resulted from bold decisions made as acts of administration to solve real problems of management, problems that, tackled differently, would aggravate substantially the then weak health of the enterprise.

They contributed to making the company's revival a reality and to bringing about the results reviewed in this report.

## 2. Activities Performed in 1979

### Mining Activity

As stated in the Report and Accounts for Fiscal Year 1978, three basic objectives were established for the company's reorganization, when the new administrative council took office:

- a. Activation of mining, in order to cover fixed costs.
- b. Increase of production, in order to create surpluses.
- c. Implementation of training plans in view of the need for technical training and the establishment of trained Angolan personnel.

During 1978, the first objective was completely attained and the second one was started.

In 1979, a greater effort was made with a view to increasing production, both in the realm of professional training, in which solid groundwork was laid for setting up courses and establishing Angolan employees. Considerable success was achieved.

Some illustrative data are given below for a better comprehension of the activity performed.

### Production Results

#### Crushed Rock Processed (cubic meters)

The total amount of crushed rock processed was less than forecast, but considerably greater than the 1978 amount.

	(cubic meters)
Crushed rock forecast	3,699,750
Crushed rock processed	2,834,577
Difference	- 865,173

As can be seen from the above table, the difference is rather large. Nevertheless, if we realize that the amount forecast for 1979 was twice as large as the amount forecast for 1978 and that the crushed rock processed in 1979 was 47 percent more than in 1978, the constant increase in production will not fail to be a fact.

Several reasons contributed to this decline. The lack of qualified personnel and the nonexistence of supplies of certain accessories for washers and mills should be emphasized. Some of these problems were solved, for the most part, before the end of 1979.

#### Carats Obtained

Diamond production in 1979 was also greater than in 1978, in spite of being less than forecast.

Carats forecast	1,198,580
Carats obtained	840,956
Difference (carats)	- 357,624

In the future, with a view to increasing production, the company will have to process much more crushed rock of inferior quality, in order to increase production to the levels of previous years. This process involves larger investments, owing to the need for the introduction of additional equipment and for increasing prospecting work. This will result in an increase in operating costs.

The need for building more washers becomes important in this context.

Already some progress was made, in 1979, in the construction of some, in addition to the setting up of other infrastructures. Moreover, the appreciable rate at which various structures were completed in the fields of general engineering, metallurgy and prospecting, basic supports of mining activity, should be stressed.

#### Training of Angolan Personnel

In 1979, an important effort was made by the company on the training of Angolans. That training effort may be broken down into three parts:

##### Mill Operators

A total of 332 mill operators were trained and schools for mill operators were set up in the areas of Cuango, Andrada and Lucapa.

### Refresher Training

In order to update and improve their specialities, 82 company employees underwent refresher training. These courses dealt with engineering work, primarily preservation and maintenance, and also welding.

### Personnel Training

Various courses were given to 228 employees, 191 of whom passed their course.

Those courses covered the following:

Classification for Which the Employee Was Trained	Number of Courses
Mine foreman	3
Washer foreman	4
Substation operators	2
Electric powerplant operators	2
Cashiers	4
Storekeepers	2
Workers engaged in literacy	1

### Literacy

Literacy has been one of the company's great concerns. In close collaboration with the Provincial Literacy Center, it has tried to raise the cultural level of the workers, especially in the fields of mining activity.

Nevertheless, in view of the importance of literacy to sure progress in professional training, a course was given, at the end of 1979, that qualified some workers for a better performance of the task that the company intends to increase, starting in 1980, in a scheduled, controlled manner.

The Luxilo-Luxinene Professional Training Center, polyvalent, established in 1978, is operating as the company's training nucleus, with a teaching staff recruited for specific tasks of professional training.

### Accessory Activities

In 1979, the activities tied to the Health Services in Lunda Norte were transferred to the pertinent ministry. Nevertheless, the company continued to handle the pertinent expenditures for the pay of foreign personnel and supplies for medical teams made by stores, cooperatives, agriculture, livestock and transit houses.

These expenditures amounted to close to 16,500,000 kwanzas.

Only miscellaneous supplies and agriculture-livestock were incorporated in the company's structure.

### Miscellaneous Supplies

The part played by Miscellaneous Supplies is still important to the company.

Owing to the activity performed in the sector, it was possible to meet the needs of the workers and their families satisfactorily during 1979.

During 1979, total sales made by stores and cooperatives amounted to 1,142 million kwanzas. However, the lot sold to the public, amounting to 857 million, was insufficient to cover the wages paid in the same period, as can be seen from the following table:

Wages paid by the company in Lunda Norte in 1979	1,266 million kwanzas
Sales made by cooperatives in the same period	857
Difference	409 million kwanzas

This situation may give rise to disturbances in money circulation in the above-mentioned province, involving constant transfers of funds to the BNA (National Bank of Angola) branch in Chitato.

Thus, the stores and sales establishments seem to be performing a money circulation control role in that province. Therefore, scheduled sales should be adjusted to the purchasing power that increased substantially after the wage revision carried out by the present administration of the company.

### Agriculture-Livestock

The agriculture-livestock sector has not yet benefited from the reorganization needed for increasing its productivity, because greater attention is being paid to areas more directly tied to the company's principal activity, mining.

Improvements are expected for 1980, especially in livestock, by the introduction of purebred cattle.

### 3. Accounts

#### Presentation of Profits and Losses and Company's Economic Situation

The presentation of profits and losses for 1979, in itself, reveals the economic relief that occurred in DIAMANG during the second year of the enterprise's revival, as a result not only of legislative measures but also of management measures.

In fact, only a sufficiently solid enterprise could achieve net profits on the order of 1,677 million kwanzas, after deducting liabilities of about 3,982 million kwanzas (Annex 1).



Sales increased 39.9 percent, from 2,927 million kwanzas in 1978 to 4,096 million in 1979.

This increase was, however, accompanied by a slight increase in sales costs giving rise to a gross profit of about 55 percent of the sales compared with 65 percent recorded in the previous year. This increase in costs may be explained by expenditures for personnel that increased more than proportionally.

It should be realized that the wage readjustment, started in 1978, had its largest increase in 1979, owing to the complexity of problems that had to be settled to eliminate unfairness that had been in effect in the company. Minimum wages underwent a substantial increase to reach the legally established level.

Net profits for 1979 represent 41 percent of the sales, expressing a profitability that we can regard as excellent in comparison with 1978 when they were on the order of 22 percent.

The weight with which the item "Other Obligations" figures in the total liabilities -- 1,693 million kwanzas, or 42.5 percent of that total -- should be pointed out.

The amount of "Other Obligations" expresses perfectly the effort made by the company in areas not connected with its principal activity and, therefore, lacks a more careful analysis. We can say that accessory activities are primarily responsible for so high a weight. Their liabilities amount to 1,479 million kwanzas.

Of that amount, 1,143 million, or 77.3 percent, are for stores and sales establishments.

As we have seen, an activity is involved that is indispensable for meeting the basic needs of the workers and their families and also for normalizing money circulation in Lunda Norte Province.

#### Balance as of 31 December 1979 and Company's Financial Situation

During 1979, we continued to be concerned with assigning the most correct amounts possible to the items on the balance sheet, always paying attention to improvement of the enterprise.

The following adjustments were made in accordance with those guidelines:

- a. The appreciation resulting from an improvement of cattle, amounting to 170,096,280 kwanzas, offsets the cumulative losses with a view to their reduction.
- b. The amount of reserves set up under the terms of clause IV of the 7 December 1970 contract was transferred to Temporary Liability Accounts.

c. The remaining reserve designations were regrouped in one single account designated as reserves.

d. After the operations indicated in a, b and c, the balance of cumulative was absorbed by the reserves. This operation reduced the amount of reserves, fixed at 921,197,122 kwanzas.

Once these corrections had been made, the balance sheet (Annex 2) was prepared, on which property confiscated in Lisbon also appears, because, as of 31 December 1979, the legal document permitting deduction of that property from the company's assets had not been published.

Some items in that document lack clarification. Thus:

The item Monetary Means, representing close to 17 percent of the assets, includes securities on hand and in banks and Other Monetary Means.

It should be pointed out that close to 86 percent of the pertinent extension in banks corresponds to deposits in the National Bank of Angola.

Other Monetary Means include credits opened, documents of value held by cashiers and checks for collection.

Included in goods in transit, in addition to other items, are prefabricated houses, amounting to close to 22,500,000 kwanzas, which will be transferred in 1980 to Corporate Fixed Means.

Inventory, for which a 4-percent depreciation reserve was set up, represents 35 percent of the total assets. Its amount is still subject to rectification, because the physical inventory of stores had not yet been completed. This task was completed only in food stores, variety stores and stationery stores.

Corporate Fixed Means, representing 13 percent of the assets, underwent amortization, in accordance with legally established rates, to the amount of 144,983,000 kwanzas.

Included in short-term liabilities are the company's obligations on demand in 1 year. The amount of 1,350 million kwanzas, included under the heading of loans and pertaining to debts contracted with the National Bank of Angola in a period before August 1978, should be pointed out. Negotiations are going to started with that bank with a view to normalizing the debt. A reserve on the order of 212 million kwanzas, included under the heading of Miscellaneous Reserves, has already been set up to handle interest due.

Temporary Liability Accounts concern the reserves established under the terms of clause IV of the above-mentioned 7 December 1970 contract and whose assignment has not yet been decided.

Medium-term and Long-term Demand Payments consist of loans, already in the amortization phase, contracted with the Diamond Corporation and also of bills payable to SAAB-SCANDIA.

The cautious policy followed by the administration, especially with regard to financial and economic improvement, started in 1978 and continued in 1979, to the distribution of profits obtained in fiscal year 1978 and to the establishment of reserves, brought about a profound change in the company's financial structure, which took on the following appearance:

DIAMANG Financial Structure as of 31 December 1979 (in million kwanzas)

Assets				Liabilities			
Circulating Means				Short-term demand pay-			
Monetary funds	1,283			ments	3,281		
Accounts payable	2,349			Medium and long-term de-	683	3,964	
Inventory	2,648	6,280		mand payments			
Fixed Means				Liquid Situation			
Corporate fixed means	1,034			Company capital	865		
Noncorporate " "	113	1,147		Reserves	921		
				Fiscal year profits	1,677	3,463	
Total assets				Total liabilities + liquid			
	7,427			situation		7,427	

DIAMANG now has solid bases for its expansion, which may be accomplished by means of increasing the company capital and by resorting to foreign financing. This would not be difficult for an enterprise with the above-indicated structure to obtain.

#### 4. Proposal

In view of the various aspects developed in the present report and of the interest shown by the shareholders in the company's survival and development during these recent difficult periods for its management, we propose that, after deducting the profits obtained in fiscal year 1979 from the portion belonging to the state under contract terms, the balance be distributed to the shareholders in proportion to their respective participation in the company capital. This leads to a payment of 484.79 kwanzas per share and a balance of 1,194 kwanzas to be transferred to the new account, broken down as follows:

To the State			
Under contract terms	838,687,893.00 kwanzas		
As shareholder	647,579,573.26 kwanzas	1,486,267,466.26 kwanzas	
Remaining shareholders		191,107,126.74 kwanzas	
Balance to new account		1,194.00	
Total		1,677,375,787.00	

Luanda, 12 May 1980. The Administrative Council. Signed Manuel Francisco Lourenco Junior, Chairman; Joan Luis Wahnnon de Moraes, Manaenda Ambroise, Rene Lamy (by order), Jose Calleno. Sir Philip Oppenheimer (by order), Albert Vande Maele.

Presentation of Profits and Losses in Fiscal Year 1979

		(kwanzas)
Operational sales		4,096,609,737
Less cost of sales		1,844,465,997
Gross operational profits		2,252,143,740
Less administrative costs		445,293,703
Net operational profits		1,806,850,037
Less other obligations		
Accessory activities obligations	1,478,604,837	
Financial obligations	78,632,254	
Services received	2,497,712	
Other obligations	133,765,168	1,693,499,971
Plus other receipts		
Accessory activities reserves	1,317,058,623	
Financial profits	18,975,241	
Other profits	226,234,610	1,562,268,474
Plus special profits		1,757,247
New profits		1,677,375,787

Luanda, 24 April 1980

Francisco Manuel dos Reis, Finance and Planning director.

Manuel Francisco Lourenco Junior, chairman, for the Administrative Council.

Balance Sheet as of 31 December 1979 (in kwanzas)

Assets

Monetary means

Cash		64,001,560	
Banks	1,619,783,890		
Deposits confiscated in Lisbon	- 414,402,713	1,205,381,177	
Other monetary means		13,695,806	1,283,078,543

Accounts receivable

Customers		760,451,221	
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	1,011,261,586		
Confiscated in Lisbon	- 66,120,621		
Reserves to normalize credits	- 74,060,988	871,079,977	
Temporary accounts		559,616,528	
Suppliers advance		157,606,445	2,348,754,171

Inventory

Diamonds	645,709,321		
Confiscated in Lisbon	- 126,683,596	519,025,725	

Balance Sheet as of 31 December 1979 (in kwanzas) [continued]

Inventory [continued]

Technical equipment	941,511,270		
Confiscated in Lisbon	- 20,795,983	920,715,287	
Goods and provisions		194,104,204	
Equipment in transit		803,536,391	
Agriculture-livestock		270,645,018	
Stock depreciation	- 60,046,684	2,647,979,941	

Corporate Fixed Means

Buildings and land	1,152,724,486		
Amortization	-1,068,009,190		
Confiscated in Lisbon	- 67,838,143	16,877,153	
Machinery, industrial equip.	2,881,133,617		
Amortization	-2,186,036,921	695,096,696	
Vehicles	590,579,227		
Amortization	- 399,845,607		
Confiscated in Lisbon	- 95,050	190,638,570	
Furniture, office equipment	117,069,438		
Amortization	- 91,857,734		
Confiscated in Lisbon	- 2,437,500	22,774,204	
Data-processing equipment	3,248,948		
Amortization	- 1,106,018	2,142,930	
Construction in progress		62,675,758	
Air transportation	55,724,858		
Amortization	- 12,374,000	43,350,058	
Other fixed means	632,704,520		
Amortization	- 632,687,020	17,500	
Facilities	494,062		
Amortization	- 24,274	469,788	1,034,043,457

Noncorporate Fixed Means

Prelim. expenditures for facilities	759,968,011		
Amortization	- 759,968,011		
Securities in portfolio	256,960,593		
Securities depreciation reserve	-29,891,525		
Confiscated in Lisbon	- 114,100,442	112,968,626	112,968,626

TOTAL ASSETS

7,426,824,738

Suspense Accounts	
Obligations for opening credit	39,072,159
Securities deposited	3,750,000
Financing in progress	604,280,000
	<u>647,102,159</u>

Liabilities (in kwanzas)

Short-term Demand		
Loans	1,412,217,614	
Suppliers	480,209,757	
Obligations payable	52,384,075	
Various creditors	59,653,510	
Various reserves	727,751,675	
Temporary accounts	548,597,703	3,280,814,334
Medium and Long-term demand		
Suppliers effects payable		682,437,495
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,963,251,829

Liquid Situation

Company capital and reserves			
Company capital	865,000,000		
Reserves	921,197,122	1,786,197,122	
Fiscal Year 1979 profits		1,677,375,787	3,463,572,909
Total liabilities + liquid situation			7,426,824,738

Suspense Accounts	
Credit accounts for open credit	39,072,159
Securities deposited	3,750,000
Credit accounts for financing in progress	604,280,000
	<u>647,102,159</u>

Luanda, 24 April 1980

Francisco Manuel dos Reis, Finance and Planning director

Manuel Francisco Lourenco Junior, president, for the Administrative Council.



Fiduciary of Belgium

Luanda, 11 May 1980

To: DIAMANG Administrators  
Avenida dos Restauradores de Angola, 74/13th  
Luanda, People's Republic of Angola

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the auditing mission assigned to us, we have the honor of submitting the following report.

We obtained the documents and explanations required for performing our mission from the company's management.

We examined the DIAMANG balance sheet as of 31 December 1979 and the profit and loss accounts for the fiscal year in question that ended on that date.

Within the limited framework of our mission, our examination was performed in accordance with the international rules on account auditing generally agreed to.

According to our opinion, the company's books have been filled out properly and are in agreement with the financial documents prepared.

We wish to express special thanks to the Finance and Planning Directorate for the valuable collaboration given us in performing our mission.

Fiduciary of Belgium

Eric de Meester de Betzenbroeck, deputy director.

10,042

CSO: 4401

PRESIDENT URGES TRAINEES TO STUDY MARXISM-LENINISM

Cotonou EHUZU in French 23 May 80 pp 1, 3, 6, 8

[Speech by President Kerekou: "Opening of Education and Ideological Recycling Seminar in Ouidah. Thorough Study of Marxism-Leninism With a View to Achieving Consistent Social Practice in the Service of the Revolution (Speech by Our Great Struggle Comrade, President Kerekou)," passages enclosed in slant-lines printed in italics or boldface]

[Text] /Under the chairmanship of our great struggle comrade, President Kerekou in person, the opening ceremony of the first education and ideological recycling seminar for the national and provincial educators of our country has taken place yesterday at the Ouidah National Instruction Center of the People's Armed Forces./

/On this occasion, our great struggle comrade, President Kerekou, underlined the importance of patriotic, ideological and premilitary education in reinforcing and furthering our great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement and indicated to the seminarians what important tasks they are expected to accomplish during their meetings./

- Comrades of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolution Party,
- Comrades of the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly,
- Comrades of the National Executive Council,
- Comrades civilian and military instructors,
- Comrades seminarians,

On the occasion of the official opening ceremony of our first education and ideological recycling seminar for national and provincial educators, a seminar which is of particular importance to our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party, we would like to submit a few questions to the attention of our comrades seminararians present here today; these questions should be given mature consideration and all of us must understand them correctly and clearly as this will determine the quality of the results of our discussions.

These questions are essentially the following:

- /1. Why does our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party attach such capital importance to the generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education of the Beninese revolution militants?/
- /2. Considering the revolutionary experience which our hard-working militant people has already acquired in this field, what conclusions shall we draw now to raise our organization level qualitatively and steadily, and to improve daily the methods we use to educate our masses as required by the present stage of development of our great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 October 1972?/
- /3. What are the tasks which we must accomplish correctly and speedily to ensure a smooth progress of this seminar?/

These, comrades seminararians, are a few of the questions which we ask ourselves and to which all of us together must find correct revolutionary answers.

At any rate, revolutionary theories and consistent social practice clearly show and prove that generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education is one of the important permanent tasks of any revolution and, as such, it is our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party, and its Central Committee's urgent duty to deal with it as with an essential task and to give it particular attention. This special and sustained attention, which our party and our revolutionary state give to generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education, is fully justified by the very nature and requirements of the immense and complex task which our invincible militant people has freely and irreversibly assumed since 26 October 1972.

What is at stake, in fact, is to liberate once for all our country and all of our hard-working people from foreign domination through a radical qualitative transformation--at home, in Benin, and step by step--of the present old, feudal, colonialist and neocolonialist society into a new society with freedom, justice, dignity, democracy, peace, prosperity and social progress. In a word, we must establish at home, in Benin, a new society free from all exploitation of man by man, a socialist society where life will be pleasant for each and all.

- Comrades seminarians,

As you know, our society, the Beninese society, has been profoundly marked by over 80 years of oppression and frantic exploitation of our country and our hard-working people. This foreign domination has been characterized by many retrograde, obscurantist and mystifying defects such as fetichism, witchcraft, individualism, tribalism, regionalism, nepotism, corruption, cultural alienation, depersonalization, cowardice and petit bourgeois subjectivism, disdain of the working classes, laziness and superficiality, a frantic search for quick profit, a dislike for discipline and rational organization, stubborn rejection of any control by the masses, bureaucracy, waste and misappropriation of public moneys, passivity, defaultism, the betraying of national interests; in a word, all the retrograde defects which have dangerously compromised our national unity and brought about economic stagnation and poverty.

Therefore, it is obvious that the radical qualitative transformation of such a feudal, colonialist and neocolonialist society into a new society where each and all will have a pleasant life, can only be the work of fully aware men, who have rid themselves for good of all the old retrograde and obscurantist ways of thinking. Such a giant national task can also be performed only by true patriots, politically and ideologically committed, technically competent, aware of the hard national realities which result from the necessity to do away with all complexes and prejudices inherited from foreign domination and which, until now, have seriously hindered all the vast, praiseworthy and indefatigable efforts undertaken by our party and our revolutionary state to instil true national awareness in each Beninese citizen.

- Comrades seminarians,

The new Beninese, physically, morally and intellectually well-balanced, who is so pressingly and urgently required by the Beninese revolution, will not fall from the sky. /On the contrary, this new Beninese citizen must emerge all by himself from the very bosom of our society, as a result of consistent and responsible social practice./

Therefore, comrades seminarians, you will readily understand the absolute necessity in which our party and our revolutionary state find themselves, to form technically competent, politically and ideologically committed leaders, the dauntless founders of our new society. Thus, based on our marxist-leninist ideology, our valiant and hard-working militant people will check everywhere, and in all areas, all the machiavelic manifestations of the reactionary ideology of man's exploitation by man which has done so much harm to our dear and beloved country, the Beninese People's Republic.

Securely armed with the universal marxist-leninist science, the steadfast Beninese revolutionaries will then begin to discover the objective laws which rule social life and its development. They will thus achieve a

better knowledge of the concrete realities of our society, of the social forces which clash in it, of the class interests protected by each of these forces, of the classes and social strata which, because of their objective conditions and situation, represent the fundamental forces of the revolution and its allies, and on which we must rely to liquidate the old policy once for all, through the men, structures and ideology which support it, in order to be successful in building, on the smoking ashes of the old, feudal, colonialist and neocolonialist society, the new society where life will be pleasant for each and all, the socialist society.

= Comrades seminarians,

/As you well know, Marxism-Leninism is a science, the universal science of social revolution, and therefore a powerful weapon to free the oppressed and exploited all over the world./ Under these conditions, our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party has known how to use it in a clear-sighted and lucid manner to achieve concrete and scientific analysis and appreciation of our own realities, while still relying on our own strength and on the creative initiative of the great hard-working masses of our cities and our land. We have then been able to define clearly the correct general line of our revolutionary action, as well as the tasks which we must accomplish correctly, and the successive stages through which we must confidently go in our victorious march on the way to the establishment of a new society free from all system of exploitation of man by man.

Therefore, it is by leading firmly the revolutionary struggle for our national liberation of 26 October 1972 that our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party is taking all our working and militant people from victory to victory over international imperialism and over the inveterate proponents of the old colonialist and neocolonialist order, namely feudalism, the compradore bourgeoisie, the politico-bureaucratic bourgeoisie, shady tradesmen, vile and miserable stateless individuals, all enemies of the Beninese people and of its democratic revolution.

This is why, comrades seminarians, we cannot be satisfied as long as our party's policy, and the just line which it has defined, as well as the scientific conception of the world which underlies this policy and this line, are not well understood by most militants of the Beninese revolution. This is also why we have absolutely no right to be satisfied as long as the program of our new national independence policy, the general line of our party, its by-laws and its program are hardly known by a few comrades in the party and in our revolutionary state.

However, since the Beninese people's democratic revolution is no longer the business of only a few experienced leaders, we wish to state publicly here, once again, that the masses in our cities and in our country are the only true driving forces, the makers of world history. Therefore, comrades seminarians, a few rare leaders, aware of the urgent necessity for the



Beninese revolution to master the universal science of Marxism-Leninism, and knowing the line, the by-laws, the program and the policy of the Beninese People's Revolution Party are not enough, and we should not naively believe that they alone are all that is needed to establish at home, in Benin, a new Society where life will be pleasant for every Beninese man and woman.

/In this respect, the great educator of the people, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, also called Lenin, has stressed that it is not possible to abolish autocracy, i.e. the old retrograde order, without a revolutionary action led by millions of fully aware men, without an immense tide of collective heroism./

In fact, it is not with decrees, orders, laws and other administrative regulations that our party can bring the masses in our cities and in our country to consistent revolutionary action aimed at the total and final liquidation of the old society, and to establish at home, in the Beninese People's Republic, strong and permanent bases for a new society where life will be pleasant for each and all.

It is a fact that decrees, orders, laws and administrative regulations, within a genuine, pure and social revolution, are means which the revolutionary state uses to give legal sanction to the gains of the masses' revolutionary struggle, and to prevent reactionary forces from interfering in any way with these gains.

But, as for the work of the party, its main characteristic is that it is done on man. It is a political and ideological work aimed at giving man, and especially the revolutionary masses, the party militants, leaders and representatives of the revolutionary state, the intellectual and technical knowledge necessary, and the class consciousness essential on all the fronts of our struggle.

Thus, whether in the field of national production, national construction, generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education, the defense of our country and our revolution, the sound and democratic management of all our production units, the elimination of illiteracy among the masses, mass athletics, and the revalorization of our national cultural heritage; or in connection with the establishment of popular democracy; militants of the Beninese revolution--organized rationally, and scientifically officered, and acting in full knowledge of the facts, and with full consciousness of their responsibility, freely, with enthusiasm and a sound spirit of competition--will enter the struggle to carry out rapidly and correctly all the main permanent national revolutionary tasks assigned to all of our hard-working people by the Central Committee of our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party.

Such, comrades seminarists, are the essential reasons which explain why our party and our revolutionary state attach such capital importance to



the patriotic, ideological and premilitary education of the militants, from all social and working classes and categories of our country, the Beninese People's Republic.

#### **Satisfactory Results**

Under these conditions, it will henceforth be easy for us to evaluate the rich experience accumulated since 26 October 1972 by the Beninese revolution in the field of generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education which, until now, has been ensured by the National Revolutionary Education Center, the prime mover of the training periods organized under the clear-sighted, firm and centralized direction of the Central Committee of our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party.

This is why, although not yet installed in adequate facilities, we are pleased to say that the National Revolutionary Education Center has nevertheless developed ideological and revolutionary-education activities at the national level, and that it has obtained satisfactory results.

It is on this basis that the patriotic, ideological and premilitary education of several promotions of trainees has been organized to include almost all social and working categories of our country, namely: administrative cadres and national economy management personnel responsible for the party's mass organizations, i.e. the CDR's [expansion unknown], the unions, the school and university cooperatives, the workers of many of our production units and of our administrative services, the soldiers and officers of our People's Armed Forces, as well as those subject to civilian service, and candidates to employment in the civil service of our revolutionary state.

#### **For a Permanent Mobilization of the Masses**

Hence, the action of the National Revolutionary Education Center--supported and continued by the quite edifying action of militants, such as yourselves, comrades seminarians, engaged in the national liberation revolutionary struggle of 26 October 1972, and who are the effective prime movers of the various generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education training periods in our provinces--has provided an important political contribution to the individual and collective awareness of the masses in our cities and in our country.

/However, we must in truth acknowledge that this generalized revolutionary education is still notoriously insufficient and needs correction in certain respects, in order to further rationalize, and daily raise the qualitative level of development of the important movement for the patriotic, ideological and premilitary education of all social and working classes and categories in our country, the Beninese People's Republic./

In fact, the ideological education work which has been done until now must now go beyond the mere stage of patriotic awakening and political awareness, to become scientifically organized and planned so as to provide our party and our revolutionary state with enough cadres to ensure the organization, the permanent mobilization and the political, ideological and technical guidance of our masses resolutely engaged in the struggle for the triumph of the Beninese revolution and for the establishment in our country of a new society where life will be pleasant for each and all, the socialist society.

/This is why, comrades seminarians, we ask that, during all your working sessions and during your pleasant and short stay at the National Instruction Center of our Valiant People's Armed Forces, you consider very seriously all the ways and means which could enable our party and our revolutionary state to check as quickly as possible, and for good, the insufficiencies which we have noted in the area of patriotic, ideological and premilitary education./

These are mainly:

/-the lack of a clear definition of the objectives to be achieved by the various social and working classes and categories;/

/- the lack of clearly defined programs, differentiated and graduated to adapt them to the categories involved, to the tasks to be accomplished and to the cultural level of the militants involved./

This is why we fervently hope that, by working seriously, you will reach relevant conclusions which will contribute to inspire the movement for generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education to renewed, more dynamic and effective action on all of our national territory.

Thus, comrades seminarians, in the light of the precious lessons drawn from the experience acquired by each of you in the field of generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary education, you are now invested with the national mission of bringing your modest and effective contribution to the preparation of a draft revolutionary education program which, after modification and adoption by the Central Committee of our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party, will serve to raise steadily the political and ideological level, and to sharpen the patriotic consciousness of all social and working categories in our country, the Beninese People's Republic.

As we said, this national revolutionary education program must be:

- differentiated to take into account the social and working categories to which the trainees belong;

- graduated and adapted to the initial cultural and ideological level of the militants to be educated, namely: party and mass organization cadres,

leaders of our revolutionary state, all the workers of our production units and administrative services, i.e. workers, farmers, craftsmen, soldiers and representatives of the People's Armed Forces;

- essentially oriented toward concrete national realities and toward the requirements of the development of our Beninese people's democratic revolution.

Therefore, this program will be designed to make it possible:

1. To achieve better knowledge of our national realities within the experience acquired by our militant people in the revolutionary struggle so as to increase daily the level of patriotic and ideological consciousness of the great hard-working masses of our cities and of our country, and thus to instil into them a freely accepted iron discipline, love for the country, love for work well done, and to develop in them a firm will to struggle in order to protect against wind and tide the gains of the Beninese people's democratic revolution;

2. To develop proletarian class consciousness in all our workers, farmers, soldiers and representatives of the People's Armed Forces, intellectuals, patriots, civilians and members of the armed forces, and in those responsible for the party's mass organizations, so that they will acquire a clear class consciousness and cultivate in themselves the noble virtues of national unity and solidarity in the consistent revolutionary struggle for the total and final liquidation of foreign domination in our country, and under the firm, clear-sighted and centralized direction of our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party;

3. To provide all militants of the Beninese revolution with an opportunity to acquire a better knowledge of our progressive party, the Beninese People's Revolution Party, its general political line, its by-laws and its program, so that they will become firm and resolute fighters, fully committed to the struggle for the total victory of the Beninese revolution;

4. To provide all our militants with an opportunity to learn how to evaluate and appreciate consistently the greatness and nobility of all the victories already won by our hard-working revolutionary people, and thus to understand correctly the different tasks which remain for us to consolidate, strengthen and develop impetuously our great National Liberation Revolutionary Movement of 26 October 1972;

5. To provide all the Beninese working class with an opportunity to know and understand better the true nature and the extent of their national revolutionary and historical mission, so that they will become fully conscious of the importance and extent of the indispensable part they must play in the struggle for the establishment, at home, in Benin, of an independent national economy, through a sound and democratic management of all our production units;

6. To allow all our militants to enrich themselves with the lessons which come out of the consistent revolutionary struggle of other nations all over the world, and more particularly of those of our brothers and friends in Africa, Latin America and Asia, so that this rich and long experience can be used to further strengthen daily our militants' conviction and their absolute confidence in the Beninese revolution, and to reinforce their own revolutionary action in the direction of its ascending and uninterrupted development on the road to a new society, and to socialism, based on the universal principles and laws of Marxism-Leninism;

7. Finally, this program should make it possible for militants of the Beninese revolution to undertake with courage, enthusiasm and in a spirit of sound competition, a thorough study of the universal science of Marxism-Leninism, so that they will progressively and correctly assimilate its fundamental principles, with a view to consistent social practice in the service of the Beninese people's democratic revolution.

In a word, comrades seminarists, it will be your duty to define clearly and in a spirit of more acute responsibility the great lines of a teaching manual designed to help civilian and military ideological instructors in their work as revolutionary educators, both in the provinces and nationwide.

Also, you will have to prepare preliminary drafts for brochures aimed at helping civilian and military ideological instructors in their exciting and all-absorbing task of preparing and correctly delivering their lessons to the various trainees.

This is why, comrades seminarists, we are convinced that you will all actively and effectively take part in all the debates so that this seminar, which we pronounce open on this Thursday 22 May 1980, will produce usable results worthy of the creative genius of our people and of our revolution, the Beninese people's democratic revolution.

- Immortal glory to the Beninese People's Republic!
- Immortal glory to the Beninese People's Revolution Party!
- Immortal glory to the martyrs of the Beninese revolution!
- Scientific socialism is the path to development which we have chosen!
- Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide!
- Death to traitors!
- Death to mercenaries!
- Ready for production!
- Ready for revolution!
- The struggle goes on.

## BRIEFS

PETROLEUM STORAGE BUDGET--The administrative council of the Cameroonian Petroleum Storage Company (SCDP) met in Douala on 22 May 1980 under the chairmanship of Mr Samuel Libock, president of the above-mentioned council. The council examined several points, particularly the activity of the company during the current fiscal year and the investment budget approved by the preceding council meeting, which totaled 1.7 billion CFA francs. At the end of the current fiscal year the company is expected to make profits worth more than 400 million CFA francs. During this session the council examined the draft investment budget for the 1980-1981 fiscal year, which amounts to 1.5 billion CFA francs. In accordance with Article 12 of its statutes, the council agreed to transfer part of the Cameroonian shares to the National Hydrocarbons Company as of 1 July 1980. It was also during this administrative council meeting of the Cameroonian Petroleum Storage Company products that the president, Mr Samuel Libock, informed the members of the council of his decision to resign as of 1 July 1980. The Cameroonian Government is expected to appoint another president before this date. [Excerpts] [AB121607 Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 25-26 May 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400



## CAPE VERDE

### PORTUGUESE FIRM WILL CONSTRUCT GOVERNMENT PROJECTS

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 12 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The Portuguese Llidio Monteiro Company will soon construct in Praia a hotel, housing units and buildings for the Presidency of the Republic and the Office of Protocol, in partnership with EMEC [State Construction Company] a state enterprise. The construction of buildings for the ministries of Defense, Health and Social Affairs, Education and Culture and the Secretariat of State for Internal Administration is expected later.

This is the first partnership of this type which has taken place in Cape Verde through a government decision and it is intended to meet the great construction needs in the housing sector confirmed by government departments. Labor for the partnership, including skilled labor, will be supplied by Cape Verde. The Portuguese company will provide technicians in various fields.

Various subcontracting outfits will be employed and they will be assigned to carry out projects in the fields of water and sewerage treatment, electric power, communications and telephones, construction of swimming pools, tennis courts and production of furniture. The Portuguese prefabricated metal construction company--Uniao de Industrias--is already setting up the yards for construction in Praia.

8490

CSO: 4401



## CAPE VERDE

### SOVIET MISSION STUDIES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 May 80 p 2

[Text] The objective of a mission of three soviet specialists, which visited Cape Verde from 27 April to 15 May in the framework of an economic and technical cooperation agreement, signed by the two countries in December 1977, was to study the improvement of cooperation between Cape Verde and the USSR in the field of rural development.

It is expected that cooperation with the USSR will be expressed in assistance on the project for the socio-economic development of the island of Boa Vista.

The Boa Vista development project includes the utilization of the excess water of the already opened bore holes, the restoration of the island's cattle raising, increasing irrigated areas, obtaining fodder and supplying towns with water. The construction of retaining dams and spillway dams, irrigation canals, forage silos and also goat and sheep raising, as well as the introduction of small scale industry to process meat, milk and hides in Boa Vista Island are, moreover, some of the areas subject to cooperation in the field of rural development with the USSR.

The Soviet mission met the main leaders of the Ministry of Rural Development and visited the islands of Sao Tiago, Santo Antao, Boa Vista and Sao Vicente to acquaint themselves on the spot with the facts about Cape Verde in the field of rural development.

The delegation will submit a report to the Soviet government in which it will analyze probable fields of agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

8490  
CSO: 4401

## CAPE VERDE

### FRG FERRY-BOATS WILL IMPROVE INTER-ISLAND SERVICE

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] The operation of the Ferry-boat "Furna," which the FRG delivered to Cape Verde, within the framework of the existing bilateral cooperation between the two countries, will soon improve transportation between Fogo and Brava islands, which has been rather spasmodic until now.

The ferry "Furna" accommodates 32 passengers and has 2 lounges designed for this purpose. With a length of 28 meters and suitably equipped to land on beaches, it will solve at the same time the problem of carrying heavy cargo. Consequently its 40 ton cargo capacity, which includes cargo on vehicles, will no doubt benefit the people of the respective islands.

The Ferry-boat "Porto Novo" will replace the old ferry which continues to ply between Sao Vicente and Sao Antao on fairly busy trips.

The FRG is also delivering this ferry to our government. The Minister of Transports and Communications, Herculano Vieira, went to Hamburg to attend its launching. It has several lounges reserved to transport 180 passengers. It will arrive at the capital in 2 weeks on its own power.

The "Porto Novo" is 45 meters long and has a cruising speed of 12 knots per hr. Moreover, it will encourage vehicular traffic between the islands, since it is able to transport five passenger cars and two trucks.

8490  
CSO: 4401

## CAPE VERDE

### BRIEFS

ITALIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION--The Cape Verde Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abilio Duarte and the Italian Ambassador accredited to Cape Verde, Mr Rossi, signed a technical cooperation agreement and an additional protocol on the 14th at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The development of prospects for possible increased cooperation between the two countries and insuring the machinery for the implementation of future cooperation projects, safeguarded by staff agreements, were the main features in the document. Meanwhile, a program was set up for cooperation of Cape Verde with Italy in the field of civil aviation, which considers factors in crew training, technical assistance etc [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 May 80 p 4] 8490

BRIEFS

**DACKO WANTS AIRCRAFT**--President David Dacko is bringing a civil court case in Paris to get delivery of an aircraft ordered by his predecessor, Emperor Bokassa. The aircraft is a Corvette SN601, a multi-purpose twin jet which can be used as an executive transport, an air ambulance, for freight or for training. The Emperor ordered the plane in February 1978 from the French makers Aerospatiale, who are still holding it. In his suit, Mr Dacko will have to show that the jet was ordered for the Centrafri-can State and not personally for ex-Emperor Bokassa. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 996]

**DACKO SEEKS FRENCH TROOPS**--President David Dacko has submitted to France the reactivation of the military training camp at Bouar. He said: "With the withdrawal of French forces from Chad, we are asking the French Govern-ment to send a detachment of these troops to this centre to help in the training of our troops." He said this to the Minister of Cooperation, M. Robert Galley, who was on a five-day visit. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 997]

CSO: 4420

# PROBLEMS CONFRONTING VARIOUS STATE ENTERPRISES NOTED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 1 May 80 p 3

[Article by Diankouika-Kanda]

[Text] On the occasion of the 1 May celebrations we propose to present to you several state enterprises which have particularly engaged the attention of the political leadership of our country. Also our special envoy Diankouika-Kanda has gone to Nkayi to hold conversations with the staff and employees of the Congo Sugar Mill (SUCO), the flour mill (MAB) and edible oils plant of Nkayi (Huilka). One thing stands out from all of these discussions and that is that they all in difficulties; their problems arise from the worn-out state of the installations, a lack of spare parts and primary materials (as is the case with Huilka), the absence of customers to purchase the production (which is the situation with MAB). But can one count on the different plans which have been elaborated for putting all of these production units to rights?

The Sugar Refinery of the Congo (SUCO) has always engaged the attention of the political leadership. For as the Council of Ministers emphasized on 10 April, "Suco figures high among the acquisitions of the struggle for the liberation of our people." Then too the sugar industry occupies an important place in the world economy. This is why it is absolutely necessary to rescue Suco. This is what motivated the trip of comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, Prime Minister, to Nkayi last August. At that time the government signed an agreement with some foreign partners. Therefore it was necessary to explain this to the staff and workers of Suco. A rehabilitation plan was worked out consisting of three phases: a salvage plan, a phase of normalization and another of improving performance. The salvage phase which was inaugurated as of last September) is the phase which assumes a major importance in so much as the partners of Suco would only be able to commit themselves if Suco manages to produce at least 14,000 tons during the 1979-1980 campaign. This would be the last resort.

## The Salvage Phase Realized at 85 Percent

As anticipated the salvage campaign began last September, slightly late. The technical director of Suco, M. Dasse, revealed that the salvage phase had been 85 percent realised. 14,000 tons were called for and the

factory produced 12,000 tons, which was an appreciable result. "The workers," he affirmed, "in view of this result, were readying themselves with high morale to attack the second phase of the rehabilitation plan for Suco, the normalisation phase."

Indeed, it is anticipated that 15,000 tons of sugar will be produced in 1980. Since the refinery (Suco-1) is closed down the major work at the present time is taking place in the fields, where the workers are actively involved in replanting cane. Around 600 hectares have already been covered with young cane shoots. Barrels have been ordered and some new tractors are expected.

#### The Only Miracle is Work

Since the last visit of the head of government to Nkayi, the workers seem to understand that "The only miracle that can save Suco is work." This is why Suco was able to produce 12,000 tons in 1979 in contrast to 5,700 tons in 1978. Which allows us to affirm that there is hope for the revival of Suco. The political leadership is counting on it. This is why some special measures were taken during the last meeting of the Council of Ministers to save Suco. These consist principally in the reduction of liabilities of Suco owing to the State and certain of its enterprises and their transformation into capital;

- measures to reduce operational costs,
- opening discussions with Sigas (Congolese partner) with regard to the modalities of the rehabilitation program.

Here is the production anticipated in the rehabilitation plan as spaced out over a five year period:

1980: 7,300 hectares, 182,000 tons of cane, to be processed into 15,300 tons of sugar;

1981: 8,690 hectares, 271,000 tons of cane, to be processed into 22,400 tons of sugar;

1982: 12,800 hectares, 448,000 tons of cane, to be processed into 40,800 tons of sugar;

1983: 12,800 hectares, 512,000 tons of cane, to be processed into 53,000 tons of sugar;

1984: 12,800 hectares, 640,000 tons of cane, to be processed into 70,000 tons of sugar.



Thus the production of 70,000 tons of sugar per annum is the objective to be achieved in five years time. Let us remember that the factory had already achieved this level of production in 1971. The struggle is on. It will call for sacrifices on the part of the government and the staff and workers of Suco. This is why a commission has also been established to plan a rational utilization of the work force. At any rate, when one considers the efforts of the government as characterized by the subsidies and the special measures Suco has no right to fail, just like the flour mill at Nkayi.

#### The MAB, an Invalid Enterprise

The MAB (Flour Mill, Animal Feed and Bakery) stems from the break-up of the former SIA-Congo, and was created by ordinance 15/78 of 11 April 1978; it is an enterprise of an industrial and commercial nature. It enjoys financial autonomy. By the latest figures its volume of business amounts to 7 billion francs cfa. The enterprise employs 172 workers including 3 leading staff members who are abroad. It has a silo for cereal grains at Pointe Noire, which has a capacity of 15,000 tons of wheat. The mill itself has a capacity of 40,000 tons for a production of 30,000 tons of flour. It has an annual production of from 5 to 6 thousand tons of animal feed.

#### Difficulties in Marketing Products

The MAB is presently at a halt in operations. Its warehouses are full, which obstructs further production. The reason, an absence of customers. According to comrade Okanzi, the interim director, the rise in the price of corn set by OCV [Office des Cultures Vivrières - Office of Foodstuffs] (from 45 to 72 francs per kilogram) forced an increase in MAB's sales price for animal feed, causing the breeders to hold back purchases. The flour has also not been consumed, due to the poor quality of the wheat. This wheat had been overheated in the silo at Pointe Noire. At any rate, in so far as the flour is concerned, the situation will be eased very soon, for 1,500 tons of flour are already at Pointe Noire and 5,040 tons of wheat (of excellent quality) are also in the port of Pointe Noire.

The first trimester of 1980, then, has been a lean one for MAB in general and for the flour mill in particular. The yield on flour was cut from 76 per cent to 70 percent because of the poor quality of the wheat. Storage of the by-products of the milling process poses a problem for the unit: poor marketing and a shortage of packaging materials. For the animal feed unit this first trimester was characterized by an almost total stagnation in demand. As stated in the report made by comrade Okanzi this is due to the absence of a sufficient number of state farms, which are likely to consume these products.

The bakery continues in operation. However production has gone into a precipitous decline. January production called for a daily output of 2,060 tons based upon a planned 64,050 tons of flour; in February it was 1,750 tons on the basis of a planned 50,950 tons; this production has declined to a daily output of 1,725 tons on the basis of 53,450 tons of flour. According to Mme. Hambanou Elena, who is responsible for this unit, "This decline is due to the lack of consumers. It would be necessary to extend the market to include consumers outside of the present locality."

The problem of MAB devolves upon a shortage of consumers. This is why the managers of MAB would like, together with UAB [Expansion unknown] to have a monopoly on the importation of concentrates in so far as animal feeds are concerned. A good number of breeders import their own concentrates, thus hampering MAB in its attempts to market its products.

But there is not only Suco and MAB in Nkayi, there is also an edible oil refinery (Huilka) situated within 4 kilometers of Nkayi on the banks of Niari.

#### Huilka

Huilka [Expansion unknown] came into being on 11 April 1978. This production unit, which has been in existence since 1937, was previously connected to the former Sia-Congo. It broke off from this connection carrying a debt of 113,000 francs CFA to the State of the Congo. Its processing capacity is 6,500 tons of shelled peanuts.

But the degree of obsolescence of the plant machinery makes it impossible to attain maximum production. Huilka has recently experienced repeated shut-downs. The longest took place between July 1979 and January 1980. So for 6 months the plant had no production but the workers received their pay. This production halt was occasioned by a shortage of raw material, i.e. peanuts. Indeed Huilka is no longer occupied with marketing peanuts. It is the OCV which is to purchase peanuts from the villagers to resell later to Huilka. However the villagers are refusing to sell to OCV because they think the price is too low at 53 francs a kilogram in the shell and 70 francs shelled. They prefer to deal in the black market, selling their peanuts to private persons who buy by the sack at 6,000 to 8,000 francs for 80 kilograms. As a consequence the OCV has been able to deliver only 500 tons of peanuts whereas estimates had called for delivery of 2,240 tons of peanuts in the shell. Huilka has been obliged to import peanuts from Senegal, which unfortunately cost 250 francs per kilogram for the shelled nuts.

#### A Plant That Is Too Old

Apart from the problems due to the supply of peanuts the plant is showing fatigue. It has aged. It dates from 1937. The machinery must be changed over. But the financial status of the society no longer permit a response to all of these needs.

Approaches have been made to the banks in an effort to float a loan, and some subsidies are expected from the government. In the mean time the workers have not received their salaries for two months.

A lack of containers is another problem plaguing Huilka. Plano (Plastics Company of the Congo) is no longer in a position to satisfy Huilka's total requirement for plastic bottles. Contact has been made with Soverco [Expansion unknown] to deliver glass bottles. In the coming days Nkayi's oil will be delivered to us in glass bottles. The importation of one million bottles is also being forecast.

In brief, production has declined considerably. In 1966 5,763 tons of shelled peanuts were processed, whereas in 1979 only 936,000 [sic]. This is an enterprise in the process of going under. It is imperative to salvage it before it drowns in the waters of the Niari.

9353

CSO: 4400

## ROLE OF RAWLINGS, 4 JUNE REVOLUTION 'GAINS' ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 955

[Editorial: "Anniversary of a 'Revolution'"]

[Text]

The first anniversary this week of the June 4 "revolution" provides an opportunity for a reassessment of this dramatic event which continues to provide food for controversy inside Ghana and which continues to have echoing and incalculable effects throughout Africa.

Many of the problems concern terminology. There are those in high places in Ghana who object to mention of the "Rawlings coup". The Flight-Lieutenant's coup, they will say, was the one which failed on May 15. Rawlings was in the cells at the time when the June 4 operation was planned, and he was absent from the scene of command during most of the time it was executed. His charisma has ensured that the affair became personalised and one man took an excessive share of the credit and blame. Since September 24 there has similarly been a personalising of the "Rawlings problem" which is possibly a serious distortion of the real issue.

More seriously, it is often argued that the events of June 4 do not amount to either a "revolution" or a "coup"; they were basically a "mutiny" by the lower ranks of the military. Those who take this point of view argue further that Flight-Lt. Rawlings (together notably with Captain Boakye Djan and Major Mensah Poku) played was in restraining this mutiny and limiting its effects. He might be remembered (as has been said before in *West Africa*) more for preventing a revolution than for causing one; it should be called the June 4 near-revolution.

Some people on the right of the political spectrum concede that role to Flight-Lt. Rawlings. Some also say that instead of being blamed for being in command when eight Ghanaians were executed by firing squad (thus ending a tradition in Ghana for managing political change without killing people) he should be given credit for

preventing more executions — indeed, for preventing a bloodbath and the rise of an Amir-type of ruthless military fascism. On the other hand left-wing observers have accused him of subverting a real revolution, of betraying a cause. One probably needs a greater distance than one year provides to obtain a true perspective; what is becoming clear is that the magnetism of the man has exaggerated his personal importance in the scheme of things; it was a joint effort and (more important) it was also the result of the way the tide of history was flowing rather than the result of the decision of a few men.

The more pressing question in Ghana now is: what were the "gains of the June revolution" and what can be done to preserve these gains? It is worth remembering that one of the prime aims announced on June 4 was to restore the reputation of the Ghana Armed Forces. That was not done. The hierarchy of the army was destroyed and nothing was put in its place. It may be argued that the civilian government has not been effective in its attempts to restore the army; it did not take advantage of the help that Flight-Lt. Rawlings and his colleagues seemed willing to offer, and it dismissed leaders in whom the rank and file had confidence and attempted to impose other leaders in whom they had no confidence. Perhaps it was a hopeless task anyway. The truth is, however, that the reputation of the Ghana Army does not now stand high.

The main intention of the men who seized power was to "cleanse" Ghana. "We have plans for a house-cleaning exercise," Flight-Lt. Rawlings said in his first broadcast. It was here that the most spirited response came from the people of Ghana. Corruption had eaten deep into the whole country's self-respect. There was joy in the thought that the top army officers and the rich businessmen who had been "chopping Ghana small" would no longer be allowed to get away with it. A new era of honesty was dawning. The poor were to be exploited no more.

That inspiration has now gone. Some people blame the civilian politicians for not finding a way of harnessing the energy that was available in the heady days of June. The truth, however, is that the champagne had gone flat long before power was returned to the civilians. There are many forms of corruption. The execution of men without proper trial is not a cleansing thing. Kangaroo trials in which a beaten accused is kept behind a screen away from the sight of his judges are not cleansing. Nor is the pencilling of sentences against a list of names of *in absentia* accused. Nor is the public caning of market women.

The men of June 4 came to power on a wave of idealism; they lacked the ability to translate that idealism into practical and lasting measures. Ghana is not noticeably a cleaner place now although everyone is now aware of the evils of *kalabule*. Allegations that corruption extended within the AFRC itself have not been proved, but it is not inconceivable. The exercise of power — particularly of

power unrestrained by established rule of due procedure is a most corrupting influence. The cure of corruption needs skilled sociological research and careful preparation. Or else it needs the sort of new motivation that Chinese communism could once offer, and these particular "gains of June 4" were on their way towards being dissipated before September 24.

The sad legacy is one of Transitional Provisions that justice demands be changed whatever the constitution says, and of continuing military unrest that has resulted in the disturbing secret trials now going on. Perhaps one of the abiding conclusions of June 4 is that soldiers are not trained in morality and are not best equipped either to lead a people's revolution or to cleanse a nation. Liberia is learning a similar lesson.

The present civilian politicians of Liberia, who are honourable men motivated by a desire to organise society so that the ordinary people are not exploited, face the problem of freeing themselves from the incubus that brought them to power. The politicians of Ghana have been set free - this is the big virtue of Flight 11-R which we all recall figures that enemy air destructions do 'them' for us. What is still necessary is that they should be free to do what they call a "revolution" that I would like to see.

CSO: 4420



## COMMENTARY EXPLAINS SUCCESS OF RECENT PNP CONGRESS

AB101558 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] The national congress of the ruling People's National Party, PNP, ended with the assertion by the president that it was a huge success, even though a section of the press thought it fell below expectations, with one paper describing what transpired in Kumasi as a disappointing spectacle.

In all the discussions that took place inside the congress, political analysts and commentators painted a gloomy picture of a tough, uncompromising and violent congress, as there was mere [word indistinct] that the meeting would be plagued by such fratricidal conflicts that the PNP would break up. This belief was founded on the fact that since the last elections the old guard and the so-called young radicals were engaged in such a never-ending struggle for control of the party that both groups would tear themselves [apart] and take the party down the drain with them.

The logic of the old guard is simple. They maintain that since the PNP has its roots in the old CPP [Convention People's Party], and since the PNP was founded and nursed to its present preeminent position by the efforts and money of members of the disbanded CPP, they must control the party and set its (?rules). Many of them therefore constituted themselves into an interim steering committee they called the central committee that ran the party at its pleasure. This the young radicals would not countenance. They [word indistinct] that while some of the old CCP men could make claims to positions of trust in the party, many of those who controlled the party were the very people who caused Nkrumah's downfall and later betrayed him and therefore had no moral right to use his name to win political power.

It was against this background, to dislodge the old guard from their positions in the party hierarchy and to democratize the party, that the congress took place. And it was from this position that the prophets of doom predicted the collapse of the PNP. However, at the congress, the president, in a tough speech and a display of rare political acumen, correctly judged

the mood of the majority of the delegates and announced the dissolution of the so-called central committee, with Alhaji Egala and Nana Bekoe assuming full control of the party.

Reports filtering out of the congress indicate that the president was greeted with a standing ovation after his speech, and the congress clearly endorsed his decision. By this decision, many of the undesirable persons in the party can be weeded out, and there is a chance for real democratization of the party. A new central committee made up of men of proven ability and honesty and capable of formulating policies to serve as a guide for the parliament could now be elected. Even more important, the PNP has come out of the congress stronger, more united and with a greater sense of mission to tackle the problems facing the nation.

If one considers that on the election victory of the PNP many expressed fears that the old guard would influence the president and attempt to use the party machinery for their own selfish interests, then it [words indistinct] to understand why a congress which has successfully disabled those men should be described as a failure. In spite of what the critics will write or say, what [few words indistinct] out clearly is that the PNP, true to its promise, has cleaned its stables and set the right course for the future. Those who have any interest in the country's future can only be grateful. There can be no doubt that as the president said, the congress was a huge success.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**INDUSTRIES RUNNING BELOW CAPACITY, RAW MATERIALS NEEDED**--Industries in Ghana are now running below 28 percent capacity and as a result, the country requires about £50bn to import inputs including raw materials to put the industries into full gear, declared the Minister of Industries, Science and Technology, Mr Vincent Bulla in Parliament. Import license applications from industries alone totaled £50bn and the government was able to allocate only £500m for the importation of inputs to get the industries running, he added. The Minister explained that although most of the industries were established to produce their own raw materials, this was not possible, and put financial constraints on the economy. Mr Bulla disclosed that about £252m had been allocated for the importation of raw materials for pharmaceuticals, the food processing sector, textiles, tobacco and beverages, chemicals, metals and non-metals, paper and printing, electricals, rubber, furniture, vehicle spare parts, leather works, cosmetics and small scale industries, reported GNA. The minister said that a bill would soon be introduced in the House for rural industrialization and electrification, emphasizing that when the electrification project was implemented, it would attract industries to the rural areas. Besides, a national small-scale industries board would be set up to oversee the functions of such industries. Other functions of the board, he explained, would be to advise the government on the types of industries and where they are to be sited. Mr Bulla told the House that the government was negotiating for a \$10m loan from the African Development Bank to expand the Cocoa Products Factories. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 993]

**TRADE WITH BRITAIN**--British imports from Ghana in the first quarter of the year were worth £24.4m compared with an export trade of £31.6m. Most of Ghana's export trade to Britain in the period was covered by the coffee, tea, cocoa and spice category, mainly cocoa of course, at £19.2m; none of the other categories topped the £1m mark. British exports to Ghana were led by road vehicles at £8.6m followed by specialized machinery at £2.5m, industrial machinery at £2.5m and electrical machinery at £1.2m. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 977]

SECONDARY SCHOOLS REHOUSING--The government has placed a five-year embargo on opening of new secondary schools in order to give priority to rehousing inadequately housed secondary schools in the public system. Neither will any more private secondary schools be absorbed into the public system in the next 5 years. These new measures were announced at Odumase-Krobo by the Education, Culture and Sports Minister, Dr Kwamena Ocran. There are already 203 secondary schools in the public system and 80 of them needed to be re-housed this year at new sites at an estimated cost of £640m. Over the last 3 years, the average annual capital expenditure for the Education Ministry was about £30m while boarding subsidy for the same period was £40m a year. "At this level of expenditure, it will take over 20 years to complete the current rehousing exercise, and when circumstances permit, advantage should be taken of the rehousing program to develop some of the schools into first-class day institutions," the minister said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 994]

UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE--The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is to loan Ghana £24.7m (about \$10m) under a 5-year technical assistance program. The loan will be used to develop traditional fishing, telecommunications, civil aviation and the construction of small local dams in Northern Ghana. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 994]

CSO: 4420

PLO-ASSISTED FARM PROJECT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Apr 80 p 5

[Excerpts] Construction of more than 20 structures for housing and farm and technical services is currently underway one-half km from the village of Prabís (about 15 km from the capital). It is the beginning of one of the largest centers of agricultural production in the country. The project is the work of the Palestinian representation in Guinea-Bissau and is based on a technical and economic cooperation agreement signed in Bissau by our government and the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] in September 1978. Construction began last October. It is to be called the Palestinian Solidarity Farm and, as the name implies, is the outcome of the Palestinian patriots' revolutionary spirit. Our country did not spare any effort to render support and militant solidarity to the Palestinian people, whose country has been unlawfully appropriated by Israeli Zionism.

An Ambitious Project

The Solidarity Farm project in Prabís will embrace enormous undertakings which include agricultural production as well as the establishment of small plants for the manufacture of wooden and metal furniture, and also cattle breeding and poultry raising.

For the agricultural farm, the agreement provides for extensive cultivation of citrus fruits, bananas and other fruit-bearing plants in our country, as well as vegetables, corn, pineapples, etc. To provide adequate irrigation, a 100-meter deep channel will be available.

Also included in the above agreement is the construction of stables intended for the cattle-breeding project for the purpose of providing meat, and the building of chicken coops for the production of eggs and chickens.

The entire equipment, means of production and financial expenses in carrying out this undertaking will be divided as follows: the PLO, 75 percent, and Guinea-Bissau, 25 percent, including all expenses and costs incurred. Obviously, as a solidary undertaking, the main objective will be, above all else, to benefit the families of those fallen in the struggles of both friendly peoples.



#### Lack of Material Delays Work

One year after signing the cooperation agreement, the Palestinians began work on the farm project.

From October onward the work has progressed reasonably well, if we take into consideration that the work is being financed by a liberation movement with limited economic resources and the fact that the construction is being undertaken in a country with a serious lack of raw materials and insufficient skilled manpower.

8870

CSO: 4401

## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--Guinea-Bissau and Portugal have signed an additional protocol to the scientific and technical agreement which will allow citizens of Guinea-Bissau living in Portugal to attend advanced courses and obtain their respective college degrees there without the need for permanent residence in Portugal. Through diplomatic channels, both parties will approve the courses and the institution to which the approved norms will be applied as well as the means of followup and assistance to the students covered by the above norms. Attendance at these courses, however, is contingent on the following regulations: restrictions on courses; the requirement that the university professors keep in touch with the students throughout the year, either through written contacts, or through oral approval given in Guinea-Bissau or in Portugal, depending on the number of students selected; and the requirement that throughout the year the students take evaluation tests and that the final exams be held in Portugal. The State Board of National Education, through its Scholarship Department, will accept applications for attendance at these courses from all interested parties until 30 April of this year. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Apr 80 p 3] 8870

SOVIET DELEGATION--In response to an invitation from the State Board of National Education, within the framework of the recent cultural agreement signed between Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union, a delegation composed of two sections of the Soviet Committee for Technical-Professional Training arrived early this morning in Bissau. It will engage in talks with those in charge of this governmental department. The Soviet delegation will stay in our capital for a week, after which it will leave for the sister republic of Cape Verde on the same mission which brought it to Guinea-Bissau. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Apr 80 p 3] 8870

CSO: 4401

## BRIEFS

DOE ON CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT--Captain Henry S. Zuo, member of the People's Redemption Council, had said "some civilians are concerned about when the army will return to the barracks and turn over government to civilians. Why should people be concerned about the government returning to civilian rule so soon?" Capt. Zuo said in an interview with THE REDEEMER newspaper that "we will return to the barracks when we are convinced that the civilians are ready to fight against corruption and the state of affairs of this country return to normality," reported Reuters. The government's standards and helped fulfill the goals of the revolution. He said the PRC was trying to build a new society where the business community would have greater opportunity of expanding and improving its enterprises. Master Sergeant Doe told the businessmen that the government was interested in their opening new businesses to create more job opportunities for Liberians. He said, however, that the government would not permit price increases nor would it allow cheating from the business community. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 3]

DOE DENIES NATIONALIZATIONS--Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, the Head of State, has assured the business community that the PRC Government has no intention of nationalizing businesses. Addressing the Lebanese community at the Executive Mansion, Sergeant Doe said the government would not prevent them from operating freely any form of enterprise once it met. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 4]

CSO: 4420

## AREMA COOPERATIVE PROJECT EXPLAINED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The distinction between the treasury of AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] and the government budget the importance of the pre-coops in providing for the subsistence of the population, vigilance in the revolutionary struggle and the management of the cooperatives, such were the themes developed by Mme Celine Ratsiraka in the course of the ceremonies inaugurating the socialist pre-coops over which she successively presided Saturday morning at Ambodivonkely, Tanjombé and Avataranana-Ambohimananarina.

Ambodivonkely, first on the agenda, conferred on the local COOP-AREMA the name "Andry Lombonana. The First AREMA Secretary of the fokontany spoke first on the creation of this revolutionary grouping as follows: "We had many difficulties to contend with," he said, "but we persevered in our efforts and in the realization of this COOP-AREMA is revealed the fruit of our efforts. This pre-coop "Andry Lombonana," is called upon to provide for the feeding of the locality, and it opens its doors to all without discrimination. Moreover, comrades belonging to Vonjy Iray Tsy Mivaky and to AKPM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence - Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution], two revolutionary groups that are members of the FNDR [National Front for the Defense of the Revolution] are both working together in it," the speaker concluded.

## AREMA Is At Work

Mme Celine Ratsiraka for her part praised this accomplishment, which she said is proof that AREMA is at work. "AREMA works for the people and for the country's development." She also paid tribute to the solidarity existing among the local women revolutionaries, for without this solidarity it would be impossible to have the struggle be victorious.

The First Lady of Madagascar then explained that there was a distinction between the budget of AREMA and that of the government: "AREMA has its own treasury," she pointed out clearly. She therefore allotted a sum of 100,000 Fmg in the name of AREMA National Headquarters to this pre-coop,

making clear that 'those who work will be assisted.' Mme Celine Ratsiraka recalled, moreover, that it is the duty of AREMA to implement the directives stipulated in the Red Book: Only those who do not work are content with criticizing, "be vigilant, for the Malagasy imperialists are not legendary figments," she added. Vigilance in the conduct of the struggle, vigilance in management of the cooperatives, because our enemies are on the watch for the slightest opportunity to impede our progress towards socialism, but as long as AREMA is there, all their attempts to make the country founder will be doomed to frustration, she concluded.

#### An Effective Instrument...

"ZARA" is what she christened the Tanjombé-Ambony pre-coop. It has three members, solid proof of the people's capability of taking charge of its own destinies, according to the local officer of this Coop-AREMA. The president of the firaisana paid tribute in his speech to the accomplishments of AREMA, then Mme Ramaroveloflorence made some explanatory comments on the Red Book to exhort the militants to work with greater effort and honesty. "The cooperatives are not just window-dressing," Mme Celine Ratsiraka declared. "They are an effective instrument to provide for the people's subsistence and to put an end to all maneuvers of exploitation."

The First Lady of Madagascar emphasized that just as is the case with Tanjombé, AREMA is a personality to itself, it has a treasury of its own to form pre-coops this year, with funds on hand on the order of 50 million francs for each faritany. This money was given by friendly countries and has no connection with government funds, she pointed out before saying in conclusion that Tanjombé will receive the share that is its due. She then asked that each and every one work harder to confront all the difficulties, and this way Madagascar will not fall down on its knees.

She also said that AREMA works straightforwardly for the common people, and by the same token it is in all straightforwardness and honesty that it is giving out money to the common people. The wife of the Chief of State handed over to the "Toky" pre-coop, as she had done to "Zara" and "Andry Iombonana," a sum of 100,000 FMG.

As one of the series of inaugurations of socialist pre-coops taking place at the end of last week, the inauguration of Faravohitra Ambany was officially opened yesterday in the presence of militants of AREMA National Headquarters. The formation of this food pre-coop is the result of activities of the AREMA revolutionary group of that fokontany. The inauguration ceremony included a concert and a trade fair with articles graciously supplied by the AREMA militants of the fokontany. Receipts from this trade fair will be deposited in the treasury of this pre-coop to defray the expenses of its next function.



## A Strong Delegation from the AREMA Politburo and Central Committee at Ambohidratrimo

A strong delegation of the AREMA politburo, made up of the ministers Georges Ruphin, Ampy Portos, Theophile Andrianoelisoa and Bruno Rakotomavo and secretaries general Armand Ramambazafy, Voantio Tsifanahy, and Rabemanantsoa, members of the Central Committee of AREMA responded to a long-expressed desire on the part of Ambohidratrimo to hold an ideological motivation session. A representative of Ambohidratrimo began by paying respects to this mass deputation of AREMA officials. He then voiced the determination of Ambohidratrimo to persevere in the revolutionary struggle. Minister Theophile Andrianoelisoa then furnished some explanations of the present structures of AREMA: "the commissions have not yet been set up in the various faritany, and for the time being National Headquarters will take charge of the orderly conduct of our group's affairs," he said.

## Destroy the Old Structure

Minister Ampy Portos then made the point that there can be no revolution without revolutionary groups, but the picture could never be complete without revolutionary leaders.

"Our struggle consists in destroying the old structure which only benefited a minority. Our task is difficult," he said, "and the struggle will not be over in a single day, we have made the choice of national democratic revolution, which means that all the people must participate in the establishment of socialism. "Everyone," he continued, "may join our group, but learn to distinguish the wheat from the chaff to our struggle does not take a wrong turn."

## Glorious History of Struggle

"Ambohidratrimo has a glorious history of struggle," declared Minister Georges Ruphin, "and the proof may be seen in the steles and monuments erected here to the memory of those who gave their lives for the fatherland. The struggle is not just the business of ourselves, the members of the AREMA Central Committee," he continued, "and that is the reason for our presence among you." Mr Georges Ruphin recalled our choice for the socialist route expressed on 21 December 1975: "The toiling people are the masters," he said, "and that is why our revolution must be to serve this people. We have an enlightened guide in the person of President Didier Ratsiraka," he said, "and we perform the duty of implementing the directives he formulated in the Red Book." He then spoke of the avant-garde role of AREMA. "AREMA is at the service of the revolution, the old structure must be destroyed, classes must be suppressed, source of all the evils in our society." He then issued a warning against the machinations of a minority desirous of setting the struggle off the track, being content

to satisfy their own interests. The minister went on to denounce the evil deeds of these reactionary circles: "These people call themselves revolutionaries, but their acts obviously run counter to our struggle. We must be constantly vigilant," he concluded, "for AREMA holds a vanguard position in our revolution, AREMA must be equal to its duties."

Minister Bruno Rakotomavo ended this series of speeches, speaking of the duty and behavior expected of AREMA militants.

2750

CSO: 4400

AREMA GROUP IN AMBOHIBARY

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 May 80 p 3

[Text] Mahitsy--A week ago Saturday the firaisana of Mahitsy (Fivondronana of Ambohidratrimo) with its head man Mr Rakotonirina known as Monde-Be received a delegation from the Central Committee of AREMA headed by Mr Rakotovao-Razakaboana, as well as delegations from neighboring firaisana.

As also happened at the neighboring firaisana of Imerimandroso and Ambohidratrimo, the AREMA militants conducted a dialogue on the themes of the socialist revolution, building the new society, the structures of decentralization both in the case of the collectives and of AREMA, increasing production and discipline within the framework of democratic socialism as advocated by President Didier Ratsiraka.

Ambohibary

Then last Saturday morning there was a meeting of the firaisana militants of Ambohibary - Sambaina in the fivondronana of Antsirabe II.

Under the usual seasonal drizzle at the foot of Ankaratra the section militants marched past, with a delegation at their head from the Central Committee, including Messrs Rakotovao-Razakaboana, Jean Ramahaleo, Rajaozandry, Rakotoan Gatien and Rahabarisoa.

The representative of the local people, Mr Rakotondratsoa Charles and the representative of the several fokontany, Mr Razafimanantsoa, both underscored their firm determination to conduct the struggle against poverty, discrimination and the exploiters, while Mr Ramahaleo, vice president of the faritany of Antananarivo, assured the militants of the faritany's will to achieve improvement in the quality of life through production and united work effort for the collective good.

Mr Rakotovao Razakaboana for his part chiefly emphasized the importance of the bases of the socialist revolution led by President Ratsiraka, which calls for the development of the whole man and of every man. This Man is free, and by means of the class struggle he wants to establish equal opportunity for all, without hatred and without misplaced passion. National unity is sacred and its leaven is decentralization.

The delegation then paid tribute to the production efforts of the AREMA militants on the occasion of the trade fair with which the firaisana MONIMA was associated.

#### VAREMA

The theme of the development of the whole man was resumed by Mr Rakotovo Razakaboana on the occasion of the opening of the VAREMA [Revolutionary Artists' Organization] seminar presided over by Mr Harvey at Antsakaviro Saturday afternoon. The artist must be both creator and motivator, and in this capacity he must become involved in the revolutionary struggle, he said.

A previous speaker, Mr Ramiliarison, secretary general of the Ministry of Culture, representing Minister Gisels Rabesahala, defined the government's policy in its desire to rally artists and professional associations by discipline, wherein there is no conflict with their membership in interdisciplinary groups attached to parties that are members of the Front.

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CSO: 4400

## BRIEFS

CSR OFFICIALS MEET--Alaotra, Madagascar--The CSR officials Ramanantsaima Jean Batiste and Manandafy Rakotonirina, Minister Simon Pierre and Mr Moise Rakotonihanaka, Protocol Officer to the Presidency of the Republic, conducted working sessions and ideological motivation meetings at the end of last week with socialist cooperative members from Ambavary and Ambonongo-Alaotra. They held discussions with officers of these two socialist produce cooperatives on the means for assuring their success, for together with the other socialist cooperatives already formed and operating in rural Madagascar, they constitute an interesting experiment to follow, the revolutionary watchword being that they must succeed, they must produce more than in colonial times and under the great landowners, that they must demonstrate the rightness of the principle of socialist communitarian development. 310 peasants work in these two cooperatives, Ambavary and Ambonongo. The advice of these representatives of the revolutionary government is imparted at the harvest season, which is expected to be good this year. The officials counseled good management, good collaboration between members of these two cooperatives, and unflinching honesty. (ANTA) [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 May 80 p 2] 2750

AKFM-KDRSM WOMEN--Antananarivo, Madagascar--The Revolutionary Women's Association AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence - Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] of the city of Analamahitsy is now four years old. The movement's president, CSR Richard Andriamanjato presided over the birthday celebration--assisted by Minister Gisele Rabesahala, Party Secretary General, and other militants from the movement. It was intended to hold a dialog on the national and international situation. The Supreme Counsellor and National President observed that the AKFM-KDRSM Party dedicates itself to the interests of everyone and not just to those of certain individuals, and above all it desires to concern itself with the development of the Malagasy mentality. Minister Rabesahala was then to exhort the revolutionary movement always to safeguard active and militant solidarity at Analamahitsy. (ANTA) [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 May 80 p 3] 2750



MAREMA CADET GROUP--Though last weekend as was proper featured ideological motivation sessions conducted by "Front" party members for the benefit of collectives or revolutionary organizations, there is nonetheless something new in the fivondroma of Antananarivoville. Indeed on Saturday morning a deputation from AREMA, Minister Ampy Portos, Deputy Albert Zakariasy and Mme Ranarivelo Marthe, were present at the formation in the firaisana-I of a MAREMA Cadet cell, the first one on the Island. This organization consists chiefly of young schoolchildren. This group of young schoolchildren will make it possible--and this is its purpose--to impart political and ideological training to the young pioneers, builders of tomorrow, in order that they might become real militants and be able to live and strengthen the revolution. Their initial ideological education, moreover, will begin this Saturday morning when a clear explanation will be given them on the structure of AREMA to which their organization belongs. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 19 May 80 p 3] 2750

CSO: 4400

NEW DAIRY PRODUCT PRICES APPROVED BY MINISTRY

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 26 May 80 p 5

[Text] Lilongwe, Sunday--The Malawi Milk Marketing (MMM) has released a list of new prices for all its milk and milk-by-products, according to an official of the New Capital Dairy here.

The new prices, which have been approved by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, will come into effect as from May 28, 1980, the official said.

The new price list is as follows: 250ml of standard pasteurised milk with one and half percent of butter fat will be sold at 5 tambala at all MMM kiosks only.

Standard pasteurised milk with 2 percent of butter fat will be sold at 6 tambala per 250ml on wholesale and 7 tambala on retail, 12 tambala per 500ml on wholesale and 17 tambala on retail.

Whole pasteurised milk with 3 percent of butter fat will be sold at 9 tambala per 250ml on wholesale and 10 tambala on retail, 16 tambala per 500ml on wholesale and 18 tambala on retail, 32 tambala per 1 litre on wholesale and 36 tambala on retail.

Chocolate milk pasteurised with 2 percent butter fat will be sold at 10 tambala per 250ml on wholesale and 11 tambala on retail.

Skim pasteurised milk will be sold at 15.1 tambala per litre on wholesale and 16.7 tambala on retail.

Raw milk, filtered, cooled and tested with 3 percent of butter fat will be sold at 6 tambala per 250ml on wholesale and 7 tambala on retail, 10 tambala per 500ml on wholesale and 11 tambala on retail.

Cream pasteurised milk will be sold at 35 tambala per 125ml on wholesale and 38 tambala on retail, 64 tambala per 250ml on wholesale and 70 tambala on retail.

Table butter pasteurised will be sold at K1.04 per half kilogram on wholesale and K1.15 on retail.

Refined ghee will be sold at 1.40 per half kilogram on wholesale and K1.50 on retail. Unrefined ghee will be sold at K1.25 per half kilogram on wholesale and K1.35 on retail.

Bwemba cheese will be sold at K1.35 per half kilo on wholesale and K1.45 on retail.

Cottage cheese bulk will be sold at 40 tambala per 175ml on wholesale and 44 tambala on retail, K1.14 per half kilo on wholesale and K1.26 on retail.

Mixed ice cream will be sold at 72 tambala per litre on wholesale and 80 tambala on retail. Natural yoghurt (sour milk) will be sold at 20 tambala per 175ml on wholesale and 22 tambala on retail, 50 tambala per 500ml on wholesale and 55 tambala on retail.

Flavoured youghurt will be sold at 28 tambala per 175ml on wholesale and 32 tambala on retail, while 500ml will be sold at 72 tambala on wholesale and 80 tambala on retail.--MANA

CSO: 4420

COURSE, RESULTS OF BULGARIAN COOPERATION REVIEWED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] After a one-week visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in whose capital, Sofia, the Third Session of the Mixed Bulgarian-Mozambican Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held, the country's delegation to that session returned to Maputo early yesterday; the delegation was headed by Marcelino dos Santos, member, Permanent Political Committee, Central Committee, FRELIMO, and member, Permanent Commission, People's Assembly.

During his stay in the capital, the head of the Mozambican delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee, Bulgarian Communist Party, and chairman of the Council of State. Marcelino dos Santos also held talks with Ognian Dionov, member, Political Bureau, and secretary, Central Committee, PCB [Bulgarian Communist Party], and with Andrey Lukanov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

According to information supplied by our delegation to our newspaper reporter, the meeting took place in a spirit of high mutual understanding. On the Bulgarian side, the delegation was headed by Peko Takov, member, Political Bureau, Central Committee, PCB, and vice chairman of the Council of State, People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the meeting, the delegations first analyzed and thoroughly debated the status of implementation of decisions taken during the prior session, held between 4 and 10 October last year, in Maputo. In the activity review concerning the level of cooperation between the various sectors, emphasis was given to the progress made on some project in which both sides are involved.

In the field of agriculture and water power, it was found that about 930 hectares of construction work on new irrigated lands and 4,200 hectares of irrigation projects in the Limpopo Valley have either been completed or are in the process of completion. The Moamba-Maior Dam project has already been started.

In the construction field, 40 kilometers were cleared along the Center-Northeast highway, with 800,000 cubic meters of earth movement, 17 kilometers of foundation, and 38 kilometers of asphaltting, plus the completion of a bridge.

This activity review also noted the entry into operation of the Building Projects Bureau, although with an as yet reduced executive capacity.

Looking at technical assistance, there has been an increase involving 66 new Bulgarian specialists.

The program of actions to be carried out as of this date was taken up during the second part of the meeting; because of the economic importance of the development of irrigated areas under the Special Program for the Accelerated Development of the Limpopo River Valley, we must stress here the participation of the Dimitrovia Communist Youth and the mutual in-depth development of knowledge on the possibilities of trade.

The development of economic relations in a planned, long-term manner, gradually moving on to the coordination of some main activities involved in bilateral cooperation, was defined as an urgent necessity at the end of the meeting. These activities will be the subject of analysis and discussion by a subcommittee to be set up for commerce, finance, and profitability or during the meeting of the planning representatives of both countries.

As the first phase in this cooperation effort, it was agreed that, by 31 August, a project would be studied for a program which will include basic undertakings and supplies that will be the subject of bilateral cooperation during the period between 1981 and 1985.

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CSO:4401



DELAYED DISTRIBUTION OF GDR CLOTHING DONATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jun 80 pp 2, 4

[Excerpts] Clothing articles for children of both sexes were placed on sale yesterday in 12 commercial establishments specializing in such articles in the country's capital, constituting 40 percent of the first shipment of a large offer made by the GDR to Mozambique in support of the current political and organizational offensive.

The sale of these articles to the people of Greater Maputo is a part of the commemoration of the International Day of the Child which is being celebrated today all over the world.

As we announced at the time, soon after its arrival on 29 April of this year, this valuable gift, totalling 42 tons, consists of clothing items for men and women, such as skirts, blouses, shoes, and suits, among other things, as well as "Babysan" powdered milk for baby food.

The latter product, as we were told by Isabel Muguambe, the official responsible for the supply sector, will be distributed free of charge in 23 children's units in the city of Maputo, especially child centers, kindergartens, and nurseries in places of work.

It must be pointed out that this first shipment, which is a small part of the total, will be used in supplying only the city of Maputo. The remainder is to arrive shortly in the country's capital and will afterward be distributed in the city of Beira, and possibly in other provincial capitals.

Explaining the delay in the distribution of these articles, which arrived in the country more than a month ago, the national supply official mentioned the intensive inventory work which was necessary because, according to her, the clothing came in wooden crates, and the items were not arranged in the order indicated.

Although this work was done by a permanent team from ENCATEX, assisted by an official from Domestic Trade, specially detached for this purpose, it was impossible to complete the inventory in a shorter period of time.

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CS0:4401

## DIFFICULTIES IN URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by B. Faduco and B. Mavanga: "The Daily Routine at the Bus Stop"]

[Excerpts] Getting up every day at 0400 and going to the bus stop and standing there, waiting for a motor vehicle for 2, 3, or even 4 hours is a daily drama for a good part of the working population in the region of Greater Maputo whose services do not have any transport of their own. Getting to the job or to school 1 or even 2 hours late, due to the rattletrap problem has already become a plausible and well-known excuse for all section and division chiefs in the most varied activity sectors. Leaving the job or the school at 1700 and getting home only at 2200 and 2300 has also become something that is now acceptable even to wives and the most demanding parents.

The question of urban public transit in Greater Maputo--an area with more than 1 million inhabitants--today is one of the biggest problems of the population whose repercussions range from simply being late for a medical appointment or at a commercial establishment to a drop in output and productivity as well as the breakup of the social-family level, where the vast majority of workers managed to be with their loved ones only for a short 4 or 5 hours in order then once again to return to this cursed transportation problem.

Talking about this issue means talking about one of the big social problems with political and economic repercussions which directly affect the day-to-day lives of hundreds of thousands of inhabitants in the country's capital.

The current situation, concerning the vehicle pool in circulation, the number of drivers and conductors, as well as the progressive flow of passengers at bus stops, reveals the seriousness of the transportation problem and the urgent need for finding the best solution. However, the solution to this transportation crisis does not depend only and exclusively on an increase in the fleet of buses but also on a general reorganization of transportation policy, considering the use of other means of transportation.

In view of the growing deterioration of this situation and the inability to cope with it through new units it is urgent to start thinking of adopting other means of urban transportation.

#### The Drama of the Bus Stop

The question of urban public transit, experienced during long hours of waiting at bus stops, is a daily drama for the major portion of the population residing in Greater Maputo. This is something our reporters talked about with many persons who daily wait from 0430 for motor vehicles to take them to their places of work.

The problems pointed out by them range from failure to stick to the schedule, on the part of the drivers of the TPU [Urban Public Transit system] to the movement of vehicles without passengers because they are "reserved" [Chartered], the lack of discipline displayed by some of those workers, and the insufficiency of vehicles in operation on a certain line.

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CSO:4401

## EXPANSION, IMPROVEMENT OF MAPUTO, BEIRA PORTS DETAILED

Saliabury BUSINESS HERALD in English 12 Jun 80 p 13

[Text]

**SINCE independence in Mozambique in 1975, the ports of Maputo and Beira have experienced many changes which have affected both ship-pers and shipowners.**

Following the exodus of skilled personnel, both from the CFM and the clearing and forwarding agents, the efficiency of the ports deteriorated.

However, the CFM introduced schemes to recruit and train new personnel, and the results are beginning to be felt in increased efficiency in the ports.

Technical assistance is being received from a number of countries, according to surveys carried out by Renaissance Shipping Holdings Ltd.

Established more than 50 years ago, Beira has always been the traditional port for Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi. A direct rail line links Zambia and Zimbabwe to Beira and another links the port to Malawi. A third line runs to Montize in Central Mozambique.

The present annual capacity of the port is about 2.5 million tonnes. Some of the equipment is old and a shortage of spare parts persists.

The Renaissance survey reports that maintenance still cannot be described as satisfactory, although authorities are striving to improve matters.

The present handling rate for general cargo is upwards of 300 tonnes per gang per port working-day of 19 hours. The ore loading appliance can handle upwards of 2 000

tonnes a day. Vessels are required by the port authorities to work round the clock, seven days a week.

**REGULAR**

An average of about 35 vessels a month are today calling at Beira. The new Ro-Ro ships in service between Northern Europe and Southern Africa are regular callers to the port.

There are shipping opportunities on a regular basis from Beira to the north of Europe, Portugal and the Mediterranean, America, India and the Far East, as well as coast-wise to South Africa.

Future development plans for the port include a special Ro-Ro berth due for completion early next year. Work is expected to start soon on a container depot.

The entrance channel is to be dredged and deepened with a view to being able to accommodate vessels with a draft of up to 40 feet.

Future expansion of the port is likely to be concentrated on the seaward side of the present harbour complex, which is now situated on an estuary of the Pungwe River.

At Maputo warehouses adjacent to the wharves provide covered storage for general cargo. There are specialised warehouses for refrigerated products such as fruit, meat and fish. Covered warehouse facilities are also provided for sugar.

Large open dump sites are provided for bulk minerals such as ferro alloys, chrome ore and coal. Open storage areas for steel coils, beams and billets are situated behind the new part of the main wharf at Maputo where there is also a container terminal.

Containers are handled by 20-tonne shore cranes and fork lift trucks.

**APPLIANCE**

At Matola, 15 km away from Maputo, there are also large, open storage areas for chrome ore and iron ore in bins adjacent to the ore loading appliance.

Rennies have a large private siding at Matola, providing both covered and open storage for various commodities, but due to shunting locomotives the CFM presently experiences some difficulty in hauling goods to

and from Matola to Maputo.

However, this position is expected to be corrected with the delivery of the new shunting locomotives in 1980/81.

In recent years Maputo has basically changed from a general cargo port to a port largely handling the export of bulk minerals.

In 1978 Rennie Shipping Holdings Limited, established a head office in Johannesburg with a support team to assist and backup their Mozambique operations.

The company introduced the concept of all-in rates to bulk shippers using Maputo/Matola and Beira, covering both CFM and the clearing and forwarding charges.

A spokesman for Rennie said: "We introduced the concept due to the fact that it takes from three to six months to finalise accounts for a vessel in Maputo. Also loading costs can vary from one shipment to the next."

Allan Wack and Shepherd LDA, a wholly owned Rennie company, has operated in Beira since 1919 and offers importers and exporters a range of services embracing ships' agency warehousing and insurance.

The company owns a hectare private siding situated 14 km from the Beira port and is served by two rail lines.

Allan Wack and Shepherd are finalising a container groupage service through Beira to Salisbury which will form part of their international Cape cross service.

Once this service is established the importer-exporter will be able to ship through on a door to door basis at a fixed rate.

Zimbabwe National Railways are re-establishing their office in Beira, so the past close relationship between the two railway systems will be maintained.

Technical assistance is also likely to be provided. The CFM plans to re-open its office in Salisbury, thus providing a two-way service.

A spokesman for the company in Salisbury said: "Any freight going through Mozambique from or to Zimbabwe can be handled by any of our offices here."

"The services offered by our Mozambique operations are fully integrated with our Zimbabwean operations, and vice versa."



## BRIEFS

NEW NRM COMMANDER--The anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement has admitted losing its military commander, Andre Matade Matsangai, in a clash with government forces. In a statement released in Johannesburg the movement said it had been involved in heavy fighting with Frelimo troops. The statement said the clashes took place over a large area of southern Mozambique. It follows the arrival in Zimbabwe of scores of Mozambican refugees who said they had fled fighting in Gaza Province. The MRM statement did not expand on how Commander Matsangai was killed, merely stating that he died in action recently. It said his place had been taken by Commander Alfonso Jacamo. [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 May 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES REALIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT

## Minister's Council

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER In English 29 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] WINDHOEK: The Administrator General's Council, constituted from members of the SWA National Assembly, would soon be transformed into a Minister's Council with executive powers, Viljoen, announced here yesterday.

Dr Viljoen said a proclamation to this effect would be published here next week and promulgated early in July.

The intention of the proclamation would be that the Council would make decisions and would function collectively, Dr Viljoen said.

At this stage, ministers, each with his own department, were not envisaged.

Details about the Minister's Council would be announced next week, he said.

Final steps were being taken to prepare the proclamation giving executive powers to the National Assembly.

Dr Viljoen also announced that revised constitutions for the Coloured and White second tier, ethnic authorities would be proclaimed on June 1.

These would become the

first two fully fledged second-tier authorities with new constitutions in SWA.

Dr Viljoen said the establishment of executive powers for the Minister's Council was regarded as an important step in the policy of the SA Government to allow Southwesterners to decide their own future.

He said technical arrangements for a new constitution for an Owambo second tier authority had been completed and it would be put into operation, together with second-tier authorities for most other population groups, on July 1 this year.

As soon as the new constitutions for second-tier authorities came into operation, current authorities such as the Owambo Government would no longer have cabinet ministers and a chief minister, but a legislative assembly and an executive committee.

Dr Viljoen pointed out that the revised constitutions for future second-tier authorities had been drawn up in consultation with existing ethnic authorities and in terms of Proclamation AG 8 of 1980, which was announced on April 17.

Proposals for the official designation of chairmen of executive committees in second tier authorities were still being considered.

Important Government functions of the existing White Legislative Assembly and Executive Committee, as well as the SWA Administration, would be transferred to the central government (the AG and the SWA National Assembly) as from June 1, Dr Viljoen said.

These functions would be nature conservation, tourism, roads, many aspects of legal administration such as liquor licences and trace licences, and certain executive and preventive health services.

Nature conservation would be incorporated into agriculture, tourism into economic affairs and roads into a new directorate of transport.

A number of Government functions would also be transferred from the central government to the White representative authority, he said.

Among these were: Social welfare and pensions, cultural development and certain agricultural functions, such as

financial aid, trading and applied research.

The same process to transfer functions would take place with existing representative authorities as soon as their new constitutions came into operation.

In the case of the Coloureds, a completely new Coloured Representative Authority would be established on June 1 which would take over existing Coloured services such as education, social welfare and pensions.

The Coloured second-tier authority would have to develop new services as far as other second-tier government functions were concerned.

Dr Viljoen said the mutual transfer of functions between first and second-tier authorities would cause disruption for the State as well as the public if it was not done with the greatest circumspection.

It had therefore, been

decided that both second-tier authorities and the central government would render services to one another on an agency basis during the transition period until each could function independently.

This would ensure that services to the public would continue without serious disruption.

But a large-scale operation such as this could not take place without inconvenience to some. He appealed to the public to be patient during the transition period.

About the election of members of the second-tier legislative assemblies for the various population groups, Dr Viljoen said only the Whites had opted for an electoral system based on constituencies.

The Judge-President of SWA, Mr Justice F H Badenhorst, had been appointed Demarcation Commissioner for this purpose as from July 1. — Sapa

#### Full Details on Council

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Text]

**THE PROPOSED** Minister's Council will be elected from members of the SWA National Assembly, the AG, Dr Viljoen, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Dr Viljoen gave details of the Minister's Council during a Press conference and said the Council would differ from the existing advisory AG's Council in that it would have executive powers.

The Minister's Council, consisting of 12 members, would be elected by the National Assembly from among its members.

The intention was, that the National Assembly would elect the chairman of the Council because they trusted

him and he would then suggest members of the Council on the grounds of their competence.

Should the chairman of the Minister's Council vacate his position, the other members of the Council would automatically lose their positions.

The National Assembly as well as the Minister's Council would be able to adopt a motion of no confidence in the chairman of the Council.

In such an event, the entire Minister's Council would have to resign and the National Assembly would elect a new Council.

There would be no ministers responsible for specific departments, but decisions would be made collectively. This did not preclude the allocation of cer-

tain specialised fields of operation to individual members.

The Minister's Council would be able to make decisions by consensus or by majority vote, he said.

On the powers of the Ministers' Council, Dr Viljoen said all powers vested in the AG by legislation would be executed by or on behalf of the AG in terms of instructions, guidelines or policy of the Ministers' Council.

"This means essentially that the AG will no longer be dependent on the advice of the AG's Council, but he will be bound to the instructions, guidelines or policy of the Minister's Council," Dr Viljoen said.

The Ministers' Council would have the choice to make decisions on specific matters or simply make policy decisions and leave it to the discretion of the AG or his directores to implement them.

The Ministers' Council would have the choice to what

extent it wished to make detailed decisions.

In terms of the proclamation which would establish the Ministers' Council, the AG would be exempted, in certain matters, from adhering to the decision of the Ministers' Council.

The AG would retain his legislative powers. He would still be entitled to use his discretion in referring draft legislation of the National Assembly as well as ethnic authorities back to those bodies for their reconsideration.

The AG would also retain all the powers vested in him directly by the SA State President.

These include powers vested in him as head of state of SWA.

The AG would still be entitled to use his discretion in matters relating to the security of the Territory, but it was not the intention that the AG would deal with security mat-

ters independently, without consulting the Ministers' Council.

He would, however, have the discretion to - in times of national emergency, for instance - act without consulting the Ministers' Council.

He would also retain his discretion in constitutional matters.

Dr Viljoen said the majority party in the National Assembly had felt that, until there was a definite constitution for the territory, the AG would act as arbitrator to maintain the demarcation between the different levels of government.

He would retain discretion in terms of the public service act to keep the public service above politics. He would, for instance, have a say in the appointment of top officials, in consultation with the Ministers' Council. - Sapa

#### DTA in Agreement

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] Windhoek: The ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was delighted that a minister's council would be established for SWA early in July, the executive of the Alliance said here.

The DTA was commenting in a statement on the announcement to this effect by the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Such a council had been a long-felt need in the Territory.

The DTA was also in full agreement with the manner in which the council would function--making decisions collectively with no separate departments or cabinet ministers.

The DTA said it looked forward to SWA's own public service, but expressed gratitude that the know-how of South African public servants would still be available to the Territory in the future.--SAPA

## Du Plessis: Will Have Stability

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 May 80 p 2

[Text] Windhoek: The establishment of a minister's council with executive powers in SWA would probably contribute to political, and eventually economic, stability in the Territory, the leader of the SWA National Party, Mr A.H. du Plessis, said here.

"Time will tell," Mr du Plessis said. "We in the National Party have accepted the position as it is and will do all we can to help it along, even though there are aspects of the division of functions with which we disagree."

Mr du Plessis said many aspects of Dr Viljoen's statement were as yet unclear.

One of the most important aspects was the financial dispensation for the new constitution.

"The success of everything depends a lot on this," Mr du Plessis said. His party would like to know whether the minister's council or the second-tier authorities would control finances under the new dispensation.

The position with regard to local authorities was also still unclear, Mr du Plessis said.

The best was to wait and see whether the proclamations giving effect to the minister's council and second-tier authorities could clear up the unanswered questions.--SAPA

## Warning to National Assembly

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] **SO THE DEATH** knell for Aktur's make-belief world of status quo politics has been sounded.

In an announcement yesterday, the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, left no doubts about the inevitable changes that will soon bring a complete realignment to

the governmental system of this country.

The advisory body, the AG's Council, will be given full executive powers as the Council of Ministers, and these ministers will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the central civil service, which will handle just about every vital

function of government in this country.

Dr Viljoen meaningfully described this as "another step" of the SA Government's policy to enable the people of Namibia to determine their own future.

He considers this step as an extremely important one, and that it certainly is.

But this change has been slow in coming about and it will be vital in the implementation of it to make sure that the Council of Ministers not only runs the country, but is seen to run the country.

Also, we hope it is by now very clear to the decision-makers concerned that it will be the utmost of foolishness to try and form a "unity government" by taking up Akrat members of the National Assembly in the Council of Ministers.

To the majority of the people of this country a step like that will destroy the credibility of the Council of Ministers.

Consider also the important government functions Akrat will soon have to relinquish: roads, nature conservation, tourism, liquor and trading licences, etc. This is not likely to persuade them to make a constructive contribution to the work of the DTA-dominated Council of Ministers, which is going to take over all of these functions.

May we re-emphasise this: the Council of Ministers, if it is to have any credibility at all, must very soon be allowed to rule this country in the true sense of the word.

#### Representative Authority for Whites

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] On June 1, 1980 the Representative Authority for the Whites is to become a reality in the Territory.

In view of this pending change, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr A.H. du Plessis has now announced the redivision under members of the Executive Committee.

It had become necessary to rearrange the relative functions as far as the White Representative Authority's legislative and executive powers were concerned.

This rearrangement, or mutual transfer of functions, Mr du Plessis said, comprised (as far as executive power was concerned) for the present mainly that the so-called "ministerial" powers, duties and functions will be dealt with in due course.

The redivision of the work would be as follows: The Chairman of the Executive Committee--Mr A.H. du Plessis--Finance, including tax matters, personnel administration, including the Efficiency branch;



Advocate Eben van Zijl MEC--Agricultural matters--assistance (credit), research, training and instruction;

Legislative Assembly also including electoral matters, Secretariat. Including data processing, authority, relations, secretarial auxiliary services and security services and land matters;

Mr J.W.F. Pretorius MEC--Education, supplies (including Tender Board matters), Transport. Roads will go over to the Central Government;

Mr A. Brinkman MEC--Social welfare services and pensions and housing matters, works and planning.

Nature Conservation and Tourism will go to the Central Government.

Mr F.L. van Zyl--Health Services, cultural promotion, Local Government and Civil Defence.

Some of the functions, which fell under the Law Administration Branch, Mr du Plessis, mainly Traffic Services--now fell under the Central Government.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

UNITA IMPORTANCE BELITTLED--The Unita myth, to which certain Windhoek newspapers, and of course, all the political parties, are paying homage, was given a fresh brush earlier in the week. Sad, how these 'yes-no' mouth-pieces have never troubled to acquaint themselves with facts and how like parrots they sing the song of Aktur or the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. Not to mention how they crawl before Mr Roelof Botha. When Roelof snaps his fingers, they are there and they howl in monotonous tone to carry out the message of their great master and political mentor. Countrymen, the facts are that Unita is a political ghost. We cannot tell you in these lines today what Unita is, because the newspaper will not appear and will be banned on the spot, but we take an oath that we will not relent to bring the truth about Unita one day, and then you will see, how lies, fervently believed to be truths, have led you and your children down the abyss and down the road to disaster. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 24 May 80 p 10]

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**MINISTER EXPLAINS TAX POLICY** In order to ensure collection of income tax owed to Government the Minister of Finance, Mr Francis Minah, has been meeting groups of businessmen to explain government's policy to them. At a meeting with the Lebanese Charge d'Affaires and representatives of the Lebanese business community in Freetown, Mr Minah explained the importance of members of their community paying their taxes promptly and regularly. Addressing members of the Bar Association, Mr Minah said that as a group the Bar Association is considered to be the worst income tax payers in the country. He admitted that when he was a practising Barrister, he too, found it difficult to honor his income tax liabilities, and said that he understood the financial constraints facing practising lawyers, and made suggestions whereby lawyers could pay their taxes in monthly installments, and so clear up old taxes. He assured the lawyers that the recent measures taken by his Ministry were not intended to impinge on the rights and liberties of individuals, but to ensure that all income tax payable could be effectively recovered, without resorting to more harsh measures. Meeting members of the Indian Mercantile Association, the Finance Minister urged them to ensure that they clear up their tax arrears within a reasonable time. He said that because of the lack of machinery for the effective collection of income tax, there has been evasion of the payment of taxes, and that some businessmen have owed taxes for something like eight years. This evading of taxes is done in two ways. Firstly through tax consultants who, he said, undertook to make false returns for their clients, and secondly the rejection of tax claims. Stressing the need for prompt payment of taxes, the Minister pointed out that no government can function effectively without a legitimate and effective taxation system, and told the Indian businessmen that amicable methods of paying arrears can be made with his Ministry. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 5]

**MINISTER WARNS TAX CONSULTANTS**--The Ministry of Finance has warned tax consultants to stop aiding and abetting tax defaulters to evade income tax not only through the practice of deliberately delaying payments of taxes due and collected by the "holding over device," but also through under-declaring their clients' income. A statement issued by the ministry pointed out that this practice was causing damage to the economy. It warned tax consultants who are involved in this practice that the Ministry reserves

the right to discountenance all tax computations and applications for tax clearance presented on behalf of their clients to the Income Tax Department. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 6]

MIDDLEMAN REPORTEDLY HOARDING RICE--Rice has again become a scarce commodity in Freetown. There are reports of shortages which have been described as "artificial" since all the rice depots are fully stocked with thousands of bags of rice. The problem is believed to be over distribution. Middlemen who control the rice trade are believed to be hoarding supplies to create a seeming scarcity which would raise their selling price. A bag of rice, which according to the control price should sell for Le21.50 cents in the Freetown area is now being sold between Le26 and Le30. The Ministry of Trade and Industry has appealed to rice dealers to sell at the controlled price. It urged consumers to report cases of price inflation to the Ministry so that appropriate action can be taken. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

# STATES CONSOLIDATION PLANS COMPLETED

## Commission Chairman's Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] ALL THE initial investigations into the consolidation and planning of the various Black states were completed and either handed over to the Cabinet or were in the process of being submitted to the Cabinet, Mr Hennie van der Walt, chairman of the Commission of Co-operation and Development, said yesterday.

He said the final plans for consolidation of Bophuthatswana, Qwa Qwa and KwaNdebele, was handed to the Cabinet this week.

The consolidation plans for Lebowa, Venda, Gazankulu and the Ciskei would be submitted within days, while final reports on the Trans-

kei, KwaZulu and KaNgwane would be submitted to the cabinet before the end of the month.

The Cabinet is expected to reveal its decisions by August this year, whereafter the Commission would again call for public evidence on the Cabinet's blueprints.

Once the public involved was satisfied, Bills would be drafted for submission to Parliament next year.

Mr Van der Walt said he was satisfied that the investigations were done properly and scientifically, but he was not prepared to reveal any recommendations to Cabinet.

## 'Double Towns' Idea

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 May 80 p 13

[Article by Tom Duff]

[Text] CAPE TOWN — Consolidation of many white towns into homelands may be avoided through the creation of "double towns" in which blacks and whites live separately, but exploit economic opportunities jointly.

The Government is investigating how to let economic development in large white towns such

as Bronkhorstspuit, East London, Pietersburg and Tzaneen benefit both "white" South Africa and the black homelands.

An important line of Nationalist thinking is that the consolidation of white towns into the homelands should be avoided wherever possible. However, at the same time the economic opportunities in and around

these towns should be enjoyed by all races.

Great emphasis is placed on residential areas for the various races being kept separate.

Some influential Government policy planners believe it will be possible to treat such "double towns" as single economic units. It is being pointed out that many of these towns already have viable infrastructures which provide a good

base for future growth.

The proceeds of taxes levied in each region could be shared between South Africa and the neighbouring homeland on a pro rata basis.

Some Government sources suggest that this whole approach will enable blacks and whites to make joint use of such resources and facilities as dams, rivers and harbours.

Last week the Government announced the creation of a new growth point on a site north of Bronkhorstspuit. It will

provide for "parallel and synchronised development of white residential areas, industrial areas and black residential areas."

The residential area for blacks will fall inside the KwaNdebele homeland and at least a portion of the industrial and commercial area will be included in the homeland as well.

The Government envisages a development axis stretching from Rustenburg in the West to Middelburg in the east, with homelands benefiting from industrial growth in the many white towns in this axis.

CSO: 4420



## CISKEI'S NEW LABOR SYSTEM IS ULTIMATE APARTHEID TOOL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Apartheid's Ultimate Labour System"]

[Text] **A**t a time when slick words about change are falling so easily from so many lips, our Labour Correspondent has unearthed details of a new labour system being evolved in the Ciskei that should make those words stick in every South African's throat. Because the system must surely represent the ultimate in any institutionalised form of human exploitation.

The system is very simple. We pay lip service to the principle of free enterprise but don't permit its concomitant, which is a free labour market. Black workers are not allowed to sell their labour where they choose. The pass laws and influx control system regulate their presence in the "white" areas, and thousands are swept up in periodic police raids to be endorsed out to the tribal homelands.

The fact that there is no work in these tribal homelands makes no difference. That is where the system requires that they be sent.

The result is that massive concentrations of unemployed people have landed up there. All the homelands are suffering from this choking problem, but none more so than the Ciskei — which happens also to be receiving most of

the blacks being cleared out of the Western Cape in accordance with yet another separate development decree. As one top Ciskei official says, from the air the whole homeland looks like "one vast settlement"; and for these multitudes the Ciskei Department of Manpower Development has been able to create jobs for 0.0001%.

Thus separate development has turned the homeland into a vast labour reservoir. And now the system is being refined to pipe this labour from the reservoir to where it is needed in "white" South Africa. Details of each work-seeker will be kept in a Ciskei Government computer, and when the requisition orders come they will be called up and despatched as required — with warnings that if they don't give satisfactory service they may be punished on their return and a black mark entered against their record in the computer.

This is Dickens in the computer age. Ordinary South Africans may find it horrifying, but the point they must grasp is that it is the logical culmination and ultimate perfection of the system of separate development.

# BUTHELEZI REBUTS ANC CRITICISM

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 1 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] **STUDENTS** at the University of Zululand this week denied they had planned a demonstration against Chief Gataha Buthelezi at last week's graduation ceremony.

They objected to Chief Buthelezi using the graduation ceremony as an "Inkatha political rally."

"We had taken a resolution that Inkatha uniform should not be worn during the ceremony

and that people armed with dangerous weapons should be barred from entering the university."

The university authorities had refused to cooperate with students. "Chief Buthelezi reacted violently and threats were made against the students and we felt that we had to man the gates on graduation day to implement our decision."

Meanwhile Chief Buthelezi has appealed to the low-ranking leaders of the banned African National Congress to "cease attacking me."

Reacting to a letter which appeared in *Sechaba*, which he described as the official organ of the ANC in South Africa, Chief Buthelezi said:

"We have never judged the ANC by what they have done in the past 20 years. Instead we have admired and acknowledged every little effort they made."

The letter claimed that Inkatha "is inalienably linked with the (Botha) regime's bantustan programmes" and that the Black Alliance did not contribute significantly to the establishment of a popular mass movement.

"I have never criticised the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress not because there was nothing to be criticised," he said. "That is why I sent my emissaries to Lusaka to speak to ANC leaders recently."

● The unnamed Inkatha emissary claimed that Mr Oliver Tambo, Acting President of the ANC, denied any responsibility for the Free Mandela

## TRANSKELI IMPOSES STATE OF EMERGENCY TO CONTROL STUDENTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN In English 6 Jun 80 p 9

[Text]

**UMTATA.** — The Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, yesterday declared a state of emergency in Transkei in a proclamation under the Transkei Public Security Act, gazetted in Umtata.

The proclamation, signed by President Matanzima and by the Minister of Police, Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, provides for the restriction of movement of "affected persons", who are defined as scholars or students at any institution and persons employed by any institution.

Chief George Matanzima has said the proclamation will help parents to prevent children who had left schools from loitering in towns and rural areas.

The proclamation was issued under Section 44 of the Public Security Act Number 30 of 1977, which empowers the state president to declare the existence of a state of emergency.

The president may do so whenever he feels that the maintenance of public order is seriously threatened or circumstances have arisen in Transkei which seriously threaten the safety of the public, and that the laws in force are inadequate to ensure the safety of the public or to maintain the public order.

The declaration of a state of emergency is the first since Transkei attained independence in October 1976.

According to the Public Security Act, a proclamation can only be in force for a year and the State President may then issue another at the end of the year, or he can withdraw it at any time within a year.

The Prime Minister said the regulations in the proclamation were that a "defined area" was any place or premises or area under the control of an institution, and which the Minister of Police might declare to be a defined area.

The restrictions of movement of students include students resident in a municipal area. They may not leave without the written permission of the magistrate or a police station commander.

They are restricted from being in any street or public place except on a Sunday, unless for the purpose of attending classes or to perform official duties at an institution.

Those resident in administrative areas (rural) should not leave without the written permission of the chief or headman of the area or the station commander of the nearest police station on any day other than a Sunday.

All students should not go to another administrative area except to attend classes or for official duties at an institution. Except on Sundays, they should remain in

their homes, hostels or other places of residence.

They are also restricted in their places of residence between 6 pm and 6 am. If they have to receive medical treatment during the day at any clinic, hospital or surgery, they should obtain necessary written permission.

The students are prohibited from being absent from classes or official duty without authority, or to influence another student to stay away from classes or official duty.

Other prohibitions include the organising or attending

of meetings or demonstrations, suggesting the use of violence, carrying of firearms or anything that could injure other people and property and the displaying or shouting of slogans.

The police are empowered to arrest and detain offenders, to enter and search any premises, people and vehicles, and to seize any vehicle, firearm, weapon, publication or instruments likely to be used to commit any of the offences.

The commissioner of police or any commissioned officer may, on the directions of the minister, detain without a warrant, close any public road or part of it and close any public place or part of it, and prohibit meetings and gatherings, other than parliament.

Chief Matanzima said the offences contained in the

regulations of the proclamation include hindering or obstructing any policeman performing his duty under the regulations, failing or refusing to comply with an order by a policeman, and refusing to give the police any information or to disclose the source of information.

The proclamation puts the onus of proof on the "affected person" in any prosecution under the regulations and it prohibits any interdicts or legal processes against a conviction. — Sapa

CSO: 4420

## AFRIKANER ACADEMICS SAY UNREST SHOWS POLICY FAILURE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] ELEVEN mainly Afrikaans-speaking academics say they hope the current unrest will demonstrate finally what unacceptable risks the present political system entails.

In a letter to the Rapport newspaper yesterday, they suggest that the risks will be reduced if the Government starts talks with the leaders of the protest movement — rather than attempting to "remove" them.

They also question if "normal education — like normal sport — is possible in an abnormal society".

The academics who signed the letter are Andre du Pisani, Lourens Pretorius, Pierre Hugo, Tony Lamont, Piet Herman and Jan du Bruyn, all of Pretoria, and Deon Gelderhuys, A G Schutte, Peter J

Vale, Edwin Cameron and D van Zyl Smut, of Johannesburg.

The academics say they have been following the unrest and the Government's reaction with increasing concern.

"The unrest is a painful demonstration of the deep-seated divisions in the South African society and shows all too clearly what damaging effect long-continued forced separation and inequality have on the different groups in the country."

They agree that the pupils' boycotts are no longer over education in the first instance, but over political grievances, and that the key to ending the unrest and prevention of its repetition lies in politics.

General Jan Smuts learned decades ago that attempts to cut out the grievances of people of colour by way of "social policy out of politics did not

work in the long run.

In the present situation, the academics add, it means that better education facilities for the black groups are secondary to the political changes which "are indispensable".

They say that while it would be naive to deny that agitators may well be active, "it stands like a pole above water that people of colour need no agitators to show that the shoe pinches".

They also refer to the Cillie Commission's findings that although agitation was a contributing factor to the 1976 unrest, the widespread grievances created a "good breeding ground for agitators".

The academics further say that problems cannot be solved by negotiating only with those people whom the Government views as legitimate leaders.

WHITE BUSINESSES MUST BE KEPT OUT OF TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg, THE VOLLE in English 28 May-3 June 1980 p 2

[Editorial: "Resist this Move"]

[Text] **THE ENCROACHMENT** of White businesses in Black townships must be resisted with all the might possible. As a matter of fact, we are wondering why there is no Government intervention in this whole matter.

It is simply unacceptable that White, sometimes using Black fronts, should be allowed to trade in Black areas when Blacks are prevented by law from trading in White areas. For too long Blacks have been exploited by the White traders who own businesses which are sometimes solely patronised by Blacks in the so-called White areas.

We therefore wholeheartedly support the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry in their effort to keep White traders out of Soweto. We maintain that they need the support of the Black consumers in resisting the selfish intruders. After all, the profits the White traders get are seldom, if ever, ploughed back into Black areas, instead they make large donations to establishments from which the Blacks gained nothing.

Maybe the time has arrived for Black organisations to look deeply into a concerted "Buy Black" campaign.



## SASOL SABOTAGE PROMPTS SECURITY MEASURES

### Durban Oil Sites

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jun 80 p 9

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] **THE** oil sites on the Durban Bayhead have been declared a maximum security area.

From today only permit holders will be allowed into the area.

The background leading to this decision began many months ago when the oil refinery in Salisbury, Rhodesia, was attacked and severely damaged by terrorists. A decision was taken then by the Railways Administration, in conjunction with the Durban Port Director's Office, but the press were asked not to divulge any details at that stage.

Yesterday Brig F de Beer, officer commanding the railway police, Natal system, disclosed that road blocks would be set up around the area and the drivers of all vehicles would have to produce a permit before being allowed into the oil site area.

He said these permits were obtainable on application from the Railway Police office. All permit holders would be thoroughly screened.

He also said that since Monday his men had been manning road blocks at the Fynnlands railway bridge in Causeway Road and that part of Bayhead Road.

His men had been warning drivers of all vehicles entering the area that they would require permits to pass the checkpoint by the end of this week.

The sealed-off area included the full length of Causeway Road from the Fynnlands railway bridge and takes in Wharfside Road with the coaling site and Dolphin berth on the Bluff side of the bay.

The restricted area also includes the tank farm and oil company installations bisected by Trinidad Road from Bayhead Road to Causeway Road and means that the South African Navy Base at Salisbury Island can no longer be visited by non-permit holders.

## Industrial Security

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] LEADERS in organised commerce and industry who spoke to the Rand Daily Mail yesterday warned of the potential for increased sabotage and the need to update security programmes.

A Federated Chamber of Industries spokesman said there should now be a greater awareness of the potential threat to industrial security. This applied particularly to industries in certain key categories.

"Many industries have for a long time been taking a critical look at the problem of industrial security and regional chambers have assisted many of them in security planning."

Dr Martin van den Berg, immediate past president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, said all industry should take into account the threat of an escalation of sabotage.

Mainly affected, however, were those industries engaged in production of strategic materials.

These were obvious targets and adequate precautions were obviously necessary.

The local manager of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Mr Clive Morkel, said that since the Soweto riots in 1976, Asacom had from time to time advised its members on business security.

In February circulars were sent to chambers throughout the country emphasising the importance of tighter security in 1980.

"We have asked for suggestions to update our 1976 circular. As a result further guidelines, taking into account the latest developments, will be drawn up soon," Mr Morkel said.

### 'RAND DAILY MAIL' Comment

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jun 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Sasol: The Reality SA Must Face"]

[Text] **T**HE SABOTAGING of Sasol is such a grave event that it must force everyone to take stock of what is happening in South Africa. And any such assessment must lead one to conclude that this country is now in a state of revolutionary war.

By their nature such wars tend to creep up on one, and among their dangers is that there is often a failure to realise that they have begun until they are already well advanced--which means there is also a failure to take appropriate responsive action. As one observed in the case of Zimbabwe, outsiders can often see the situation more clearly than the people involved, who seem to get caught up in an emotional syndrome that affects their perception of reality.

After the overthrow of white power in Zimbabwe, outsiders took it for granted South Africa would be the next target. Initially white South Africa seemed also to appreciate that a critical moment had arrived, and there were some concerned murmurings that perhaps it was time the Government began talking to the real black leaders. But the perception of reality quickly faded. In no time we were slipping back into complacency, drawing attention to the fact that numerically, militarily and industrially white South Africa was altogether a different proposition from white Rhodesia; while the Prime Minister, who a year ago had been warning that we should reform to avoid a revolution, suddenly began backtracking as though the revolutionary threat had somehow receded.

But it hadn't receded. It is upon us. Sasol shows that insurgent action has reached a new level of sophistication: there was a sophisticated selection of a highly symbolic target, a sophisticated co-ordination of attacks at three different points, and a skill in execution that contrasts sharply with the crude guerrilla attacks we have experienced until now.

Moreover, this new dimension of sophistication must be seen against the backdrop of nationwide unrest among black students and factory workers which is now into its second month and appears to be spreading rather than abating. The total picture is of a country in a state of upheaval, with activism spreading across a widening variety of fronts.

If this all adds up to a revolutionary war, what should the response be? The first thing is simply to recognise the reality of the situation. Secondly, we should shed our complacency about it. Maybe we are the strongest military and industrial power on the continent, and maybe we are more determined than any other white group in Africa has been. But let us realise that despite this our

resources may become sorely stretched if widespread trouble continues for too long. The police are stretched already, and the army is already committed to an indefinite war in South West Africa. We are in no immediate danger, but there are warning signals ahead.

Then thirdly, and most important of all, we must recognise that there can be no military solution to a revolutionary war. That has become an axiom among military experts everywhere. There can be only a political solution. The most the armed forces can do is to hold the line to give the political authorities time to seek a political solution.

If we are indeed in a revolutionary war, then that should be the main theme of our response. It is no good thundering about "total strategy" and threatening greater repression. That is exactly what the insurgents want: they know more repression will lead to more alienation and so to more support for their cause.

Every recognised authority on the subject will tell you that the key to winning a revolutionary war is to "win the hearts and minds of the local population". That is the theme song of our own army: it must become the theme song of our politicians too. Their priority ought to be to pursue policies that will remove grievances and satisfy aspirations as swiftly as possible.

But in the final analysis it is the political settlement that is the most important. All else is but a prelude to that. The true leaders of the population that is in a state of ferment must be identified and a process of negotiation entered into with them. And the critical factor in this is that the sooner it is done the better: the longer it is delayed the more the insurgent movement will become radicalised and the weaker the bargaining position of the incumbent power will become.

SLOVO, GINWALA INVOLVED IN ANC S. A. OPERATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Jun 80 p 17

[Article by Neil MacLucas]

[Text] The claims by the banned African National Congress and South African Communist Party of responsibility for the Sasol bombings have highlighted the activities of two exiles, Mr Joe Slovo and Miss Frene Ginwala.

The two South African exiles were said by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to have been actively involved in the planning of ANC and SACP activities against South Africa.

Mr Joe Slovo, a former Johannesburg advocate, is now believed to be orchestrating anti-South African activities from Maputo in Mozambique.

Born in Johannesburg, Mr Slovo first came to prominence through his appearances as defence counsel in numerous trials dealing with political offences, civil rights, and the Group Areas Act.

He was one of the 156 defendants in the marathon Treason Trial which finally ended with his acquittal in 1960, and was subsequently detained during the State of Emergency declared that year.

In February 1962 he was banned under the

Suppression of Communism Act and restricted to the Johannesburg magisterial district. He succeeded in having his banning order relaxed to allow him to appear for both Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu before the two went underground prior to the Rivonia Trial.

Mr Slovo fled the Republic in June 1963 just before the sensational police raid in Rivonia which crippled the ANC leadership in this country. He eventually reached London via Blantyre and Dar Es Salaam, and has been closely involved with his wife, Miss Ruth First, in directing and organising ANC activities against South Africa.

Miss Frene Ginwala was said by Mr Louis le Grange to be actively assisting the Russian Ambassador in Lusaka, Dr Solodovnikov, in the planning of anti-South African communist strategy.

Born in Johannesburg of Asian descent, Miss Ginwala was trained as a lawyer and journalist and was an active exponent of the marxist system.

She quit South Africa in 1963 with Mr Oliver Tambo, deputy president of the ANC, and sought refuge in Tanzania, where she edited black "liberation" magazines as well as writing for liberal British newspapers.

## ARMSCOR CAN CONSIDER ARMS EXPORTS AS NEXT STEP

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 80 p 5

[Text] **THE SENATE.** — South Africa had reached a high degree of self-sufficiency in arms production and exports were the next step, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said here yesterday.

He was introducing the debate on the Second Reading of the Armaments Development and Production Amendment Bill, which is designed to give the Minister of Defence the power to control the export and marketing of certain types of armaments through a permit system.

Provision is also made to protect the armaments industry from unauthorised disclosure of information on its activities. Contravention of this provision carries a maximum fine of R15 000 and/or eight years jail.

"In view of the Republic's unique position in the world, it has become more necessary for us than for any other country, to ensure that our national strategy is not adversely affected by unco-ordinated armaments exports.

"A thoughtless marketing programme can not only sink a comprehensive marketing programme but could also damage South Africa's political ties.

"It is therefore considered essential that the control of armaments exports be centralised through a single body.

"Armacor is obviously the best qualified to do this, but will do so in close consultation with the State Departments concerned, as well as industries.

"In practice it will mean that the Minister of Defence, by publishing a notice in the Government Gazette or directing it at a specific person, will

place the export and marketing of certain types of armaments under his control.

"Within this framework, Armacor, in close collaboration with the SADF, will decide on which armaments, components and related materials can be exported without affecting the preparedness of the Defence Force."

Mr Coetsee pointed out that because of the United Nations arms embargo, South Africa was particularly vulnerable to international pressure regarding its programme for the procurement and marketing of armaments.

"The present conflict situation, of which subversion, sabotage and terror constitute important facets, has caused the armaments industry to be the main target in the struggle insofar as its personnel, plants

and means of transportation are concerned.

"In the interests of State security as well as the safety of its personnel and assets, this conspicuously sensitive area requires urgent protection against possible disclosure of its activities."

Although the reporting on and the furnishing of information regarding the armaments

industry were to a degree controlled by overlapping provisions of the Official Secrets Act, it was felt that more specific provisions should be embodied in the Armaments Production and Development Act as recommended by the recent report of the Steyn Commission.

The commission had drawn attention to the danger of the unpremeditated disclosure of Armacor's activities in court

cases or other legal proceedings and recommended that a system be designed to protect Armacor's interests, as well as the rights of its contractors and sub-contractors.

"The difficult reconciliation between the security interests of the armaments industry and the rights of persons wishing to institute legal proceedings to enforce rights arising from armaments transactions, is effected by placing a prohibition on the disclosure of security information, but at the same time providing for the disclosure thereof with the consent of the Minister of Defence or someone authorised by him."

The Bill was introduced in the Senate, where the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Senator Charles Henderson (NRP) supported the measure on behalf of his party. — Sapa.



## BANK OF LISBON EXPANDING SERVICE FOR PORTUGUESE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 May 80 p 13

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

**TWO NEW** Bank of Lisbon branches are to open in South Africa this year, continuing the expansion of the bank's business since the independence of Portugal's principal African territories six years ago.

The branches will be in Rosettenville, Johannesburg, and Umbililo, Durban, bringing BOL's branch total to 18.

BOL's policy is to set up representation in urban concentrations of Portuguese immigrants, and the two branches signify prospering Portuguese quarters in the areas involved.

The Portuguese community in South Africa is estimated at 800 000, of whom up to 150 000 have arrived since the end of Portuguese colonial rule in Angola and Mozambique in 1974.

BOL executive director, Dr D F Marques, acknowledges that part of the reason for the bank's increased business in the past five years is attributable to the influx from the former colonies.

"Portuguese citizens and descendants do feel a strong ethnic identification with the bank because we understand their problems and speak their language. I would say 85% of our deposits are from the Portuguese community," Dr Marques says.

"But the increase in our

business is also due to the commercial development and progress of the Portuguese community who have been here since before 1974. Our business with the rest of the South African community is also growing."

The Portuguese small businessman is one of BOL's most familiar clients, and the bank has taken advantage of this patronage with a unique service.

"We established an agency — not a full-scale branch — at the new vegetable market in City Deep after the market master told us that Portuguese grocers and farmers were responsible for more than 80% of the daily turnover at the market," Dr Marques says.

BOL's exclusive ties to the Portuguese community are illustrated by the bank's "Double your Lifesavings" plan.

"For a number of reasons the average Portuguese wage-earner does not believe in life insurance, so we devised this

plan to combine savings and insurance," says Mr Tony Pereira, BOL's marketing manager.

The plan applies to fixed deposits and savings, but not current accounts, with a R10 000 ceiling and a premium of 50c a R1 000.

"Normally if a man dies his assets are temporarily frozen and his dependants cannot use them. We undertake to double a depositor's savings within the ceiling if he dies and, while his base amount is frozen, our matching sum is available immediately."

The possibility of a return to Mozambique as the one-time Marxist model State contemplates a return to capitalism has been seriously considered by the bank.

"But our priority is to consolidate our position in South Africa before moving to other Southern African countries," Dr Marques says.



## HOME, INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION INCREASING STRONGLY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jun 80 p 18

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text] The home-building industry has surged ahead in line with economic recovery, and for the first four months of the year the value of work in hand has increased by nearly 100 percent over the same period last year.

The builders went into the new decade confident that they are entering a new era of prosperity after years in the doldrums, and the latest figures from the Department of Statistics can only underline this enthusiasm.

For the four-month period the total value of building plans passed hit R361.1m — a 72.6 percent increase over the R383.9m for the same time in 1979.

But it is in the residential property market that the most significant boost in building activity emerges, a trend which will be welcomed by estate agents who are operating in a buoyant, but understocked homes market.

Plans for all forms of residential buildings — the figures represent about 90 percent of total building work in South Africa — have peaked at more than R352-million,

compared with R183.9-million last time — a 92.3 percent increase.

And here again, the figures indicate a stronger thrust coming from the flat block developers, who are now taking advantage of the opportunity of greater return on invested capital now that rentals move upwards.

For the first four months of this year, plans for new homes were valued at R286.6m as against R160.2m previously, and while much of the increase can be put down to building cost rises and inflation, it is a sizeable increase in home-building which must augur well for the rest of the year.

Indeed, "residential" plans passed for the whole of 1979 totalled R677 m, which means that the comparable figure for 1980 so far is more than double the annual 1979 amount — and there is still eight months of 1980 to go.

The same applies to the rest of the building sectors, and with the total reaching R661m for the four months, there is undoubtedly a record ahead on the overall 1979 value of R1 325m.

Another clear pointer to the improving scene in construction is in the figures relating to non-residential buildings.

With manufacturers and businessmen eager to meet the demands which the new wave of prosperity in the country must bring, expansion and extension are now obviously coming out of the planning stage.

Industrial and commercial premises are being built in greater numbers — with the figures showing a 56 percent rise over the first four months of 1979 (R140.6m compared with R90.2m).

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA--Austrian exports to South Africa increased 30,2% in 1979 to about R54-million from R40-million in 1978, says the Austrian trade delegate for Southern Africa, Mr Lothar Puxkandl. Figures for the first quarter of 1980 show a similar trend, with Austrian exports totalling R13-million. The increase in exports has been caused by South African demand for mining equipment, technical goods and finished machinery. The trade balance in South Africa's favour narrowed in 1979 to R19-million from R53-million in 1978. There has been a 14% increase in South African exports of canned food, and this trend appears to be continuing.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 Jun 80 p 12]

CSO: 4420

# ZANZIBAR'S 1980-1981 BUDGET TO PROVIDE MORE SERVICES

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 5 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The revolutionary government of Zanzibar announced the day before yesterday its budget for fiscal year 1980-1981. When he brought this budget before the Council of Representatives, the minister of finance, Makama Khamis Kombo, said that regular income is expected to be 644,451,510 shillings and income from development projects is expected to amount to 486,110,000 shillings.

With regard to the expenditures of the government, this minister told the council that regular expenditures are expected to amount to 612,853,977 shillings and expenditures for development 486,110,000 shillings.

The income of the government which is expected to be collected during this fiscal year will be nearly twice the income which was expected last year. Similarly, expenditures are expected to increase in the same way.

Last year it was expected that the government would collect 575,051,600 shillings and spend 563,174,124 shillings.

The increase in the government budget this year shows that the government intends to increase its expenditures to provide more services to the citizens and for various development projects in the islands. By arranging for expenditures of this kind it is obvious that the revolutionary government of Zanzibar intends to promote the development of Zanzibar and Pemba more vigorously and at a higher level.

This objective of the revolutionary government in other words has the purpose of developing the citizen by expanding various services and organizing his development next. For this reason it is the responsibility of the citizens in the islands to help the revolutionary government to achieve this objective. They will be able to do this by insuring that they do more work to produce goods in order to increase the government's income.

The government's income is usually obtained by work. It is this income which enables the government to spend money for the benefit of all citizens. This means that for the government to obtain the level of income estimated for this year so that the government may obtain the capability to spend as intended our brother citizens in the islands must increase their efforts at work. To draw up a budget really is to establish an objective for oneself. This objective cannot be attained unless the amount of work is increased. Thus, the government is unable to spend money if money is not obtained. The government's capability to provide services and raise the level of development depends on increasing the economy's income.

As a result of the way the islands' budget is drawn up, it is obvious that the government has considered greatly the workers and peasants by avoiding increasing taxes on goods. Also, it will be called to mind that only recently the government increased the minimum wage to enable the citizens to improve their standard of living. After the government has taken these steps to give the citizens benefits, it is the responsibility of the citizens to strengthen the government by increasing the production of goods in order to enable it to take further beneficial steps.

Undoubtedly after the revolutionary government's budget was announced the day before yesterday, the members of the council of representatives will express their various opinions concerning the estimated income and expenditures of the government for fiscal year 1980-1981. Along with various opinions which will be expressed by the members, the major matter which faces every person--members and other citizens--is to do what has been arranged in order to increase the income of the country's economy.

It is only by doing this that the real meaning of drawing up a budget will be apparent.

CSO: 4407

## PRICE OF CLOVES TO FARMER RAISED TO INCREASE OUTPUT

Dar es Salaam MZALENDU in Swahili 1 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] This week the government announced an increase in the price of the clove crop to the farmer from 1.80 shillings which he was given for 1 kilogram of first quality cloves to 3 shillings per kilogram. The price of 1 kilogram of second quality cloves now is 2 shillings instead of 1.50 shillings which the farmer obtained during the last agricultural season.

As a result of this increase, the price of first quality cloves has increased by 66.7 percent, while the price of second quality cloves has increased by 33.3 percent in comparison with the prices of these qualities which were given to farmers during the last agricultural season.

Cloves are one of the important commercial crops of our country which usually prosper more in the southern regions, especially Mtwara and Lindi, and some parts of the regions of Dar es Salaam and Pwani. In the national economy this crop has taken third place in bringing in foreign exchange during the last 10 years. Also our country is second in the world after Mozambique in producing this crop and together these countries usually produce more than three quarters of all the cloves in the world.

By increasing the price of cloves to the farmer, the government has shown that it appreciates and recognizes this crop like other crops in the nation's economy and therefore it has increased the farmers will to succeed in production. Briefly this price increase has the purpose of making the farmer more prosperous and giving him determination in order to increase his effort in producing abundant and excellent cloves.

We expect that the clove farmers, like other farmers in the country, will take this good opportunity of the price increase to produce more so that the benefits which will be obtained as a result of the new price may raise their standard of living to a higher level.

Pwani regions plan to fulfill their responsibilities. Fulfilling these responsibilities means nothing other than increasing effort in producing good cloves.

CSO: 4700

## BRIEFS

ZANZIBAR APPOINTMENTS--Zanzibar--The chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, today appointed Ndugu Idi (Pando) Oghassan, member of parliament for Zanzibar, South District, to the post of minister of trade. Ndugu Aboud Talib Aboud was appointed junior minister of trade and Ndugu Hamdun Zuberi (Panzi) general manager of the National Trading Corporation in the isles. [LD250215 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 24 May 80]

CSO: 4407



## BRIEFS

MULTI-FUNDED EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE--The International Development Association (IDA), has approved an \$11m credit to Togo for an education project. The \$20m project is intended to improve the quality of primary education, provide skilled agricultural manpower, and strengthen the institutions responsible for primary and agricultural education. The project will finance construction and equipping of two primary teachers' colleges, each with 360 student places, and technical assistance and fellowships for pre- and in-service training. The Agricultural Staff Training Center in Tove will be expanded, increasing the number of student places from 290 to 430. Technical assistance, fellowships, and operating costs will be provided to prepare education projects suitable for external financing. The Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation will contribute \$3.1m towards the project, the Government of Saudi Arabia, \$2m, and Government of Togo \$3.9m. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 2 Jun 80 p 976]

CSO: 4420

## SPECULATION NOTED ON BLAME FOR DISUNITY

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 23 May 80 p 6

[Article by Buzigi-Kikonyogo]

[Text]

THE misery we are experiencing today and the uncertain future facing us now are partly our own creation. Fourteen years of political intrigue should have taught us that not all that the colonialists left for us are indispensable instruments of democratic rule. Bitter years of experience should, by now, have taught us that tribalism, nepotism, religious differences are a cancer to our society. And political parties built on the old foundation are not the solution to our problems as a nation. We must have realised that those are mere dividing tools which have kept us apart and that will continue to do so if not checked.

Ugandan leaders always preach sweet words but it is a pity that they do not practice what they preach. Many have deliberately fallen prey to narrow politics; while others prefer to live in the past, totally failing to cut themselves off the chains that tie them to the politics of pre-republican Uganda. Worse still they are back, trying to confuse innocent Ugandans so that they can fish in the troubled waters.

## NATIONALISM

Since the colonial period, the authorities in Uganda have always used divide and rule tactics to maintain themselves in power. The British colonialists' indirect rule was used, advantageously by the British, but disastrous to natives where it was practiced. It was a "divide and rule" policy that bred tribal hatred in Uganda. Chiefs from certain tribes were used by the colonialists to rule other tribes. One of the causes for acute friction between the protectorate authorities and Uganda nationalists was that the British regarded indirect rule as most desirable and wanted "patriotism" to keep at tribal level. All administrative efforts were made to check any nascent nationalism.

British colonialist administrators were protected and insulated by indirect rule. But chiefs who were their stooges were not. Any bad policy by the colonial government carried the blame to the chiefs who introduced it to the people. All the same most of these chiefs remained faithful servants and agents of the British. This is why they could not stop suspecting the intentions of the nationalists. Definitely they knew for sure that if the British left Uganda, it would be the nationalists to take over power.

All in all, indirect rule ensured with great consistency and continuity that tribal organisation remained predominantly concerned with tribal affairs. Any spirit of national consciousness beyond the tribe had no outlet. Indirect rule therefore did not help the multifarious tribes of Uganda to understand one another. Therefore, colonialism was partly responsible for the strains and stresses Uganda has hitherto passed through. Yet hitherto no sufficient positive measures have been taken to forge Uganda into a proper nation. The national question has not yet been solved.

### RELIGION AND POLITICS

In Uganda, religion was and is still used as a basis of political activity. When the two European powers - France and England brought their religions to Uganda, along with them came the old colonialist rivalries. Therefore, in Uganda each rendered support to its own missionaries in order to assert its political hold on our country. This power rivalry was the cause of the infamous "religious" wars in Uganda.

It was not a coincidence to find that where a protestant happened to be in control of administration, preference was always given to a protestant over a catholic competing for the same job. On the other hand, where the Roman catholics were in the majority they too practised the same discrimination. This rivalry affected our local politics so much so that in Buganda at one time two Katikkiros, one protestant and another catholic had to be appointed as a way of political settlement.

The Ugandan converts and the educated elite were brain-washed to see things the way their religious leaders wanted them to see. Yet it was such Ugandans that the responsibility of building a united nation under independent Uganda fell. This

is the reason for Uganda's political parties not being able to gain national outlook without going through religions. Some of the earlier parties even failed to make the grade of being called national political parties.

It is a well known fact that DP was formed by the Roman catholics to fight discrimination against them in appointments for holding public offices in Buganda and in Uganda. It should be noted that although UPC was formed as an instrument to fight Mengo's chauvinism and to provide leadership where the Mengo clique was visibly failing in the positive struggle for national independence, it was also eventually built on a protestant religious bias.

### MANIPULATION

It certainly is a serious matter that despite the fact that Ugandans have suffered and experienced a lot of hardships as a result of our own mistakes, they still do not guard against manipulation by some greedy and power hungry politicians who still believe that going back to the old days is the best answer to the country's long term problems as a nation.

Ugandans must by now have known that without national unity nothing long lasting can be achieved. This being the case, is it therefore a deliberate attempt by some greedy Ugandans to prolong this state of affairs while the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer?

The mere fact that Ugandans could unite to fight a common enemy like Amin and his regime proves that permanent national unity can be achieved if we want to achieve it. Those who formed the UNLF in Moshi did not do it by accident. They did it because they were faced with a common enemy who they wanted to destroy with a collective effort. And they succeed, to

achieve what different individual organization had failed earlier to achieve.

Therefore, the reasons as to why Ugandans have begun to breakup after removing a common enemy are difficult to understand. Perhaps they can best be found in the words of Y. K. Lule who said "the purpose for which the UNLF was formed was to defeat President Idi Amin. So long as we had an enemy to fight, we remained united at that time. But as soon as we defeated that one common enemy, the differences among the people immediately emerged.

"And so long as the situation continues to remain the same, so long as there is no coherent policy to unite the people, the differences will continue. And these disagreements and differences tend to impede development."

Who is to blame for all these problems? Who is to blame for the present break-up of a unity which was formed at Moshi and has achieved so much for Ugandans? What is the answer? The only answer that can bring national unity by cutting across tribal and religious boundaries is welcome. Uganda should come first and is for us all.

CSO: 4420

SKEPTICISM, HOPE EXPRESSED ON NEW GOVERNMENT

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 27 May 80 pp 3, 5

[Editorial: "Will Ye Be Judged Differently?"]

[Text]

Two weeks ago, Ugandans experienced yet another acute crisis which paralysed their hearts, and a few hopes they were beginning to entertain for the future. We did not know how to react to the news of the confrontation between Binaisa and the Military Commission which finally resulted into the latter gaining the upper hand and removed Binaisa.

We of this paper wish to note, for the good of the country, what the Military Commission said when it seized power from Binaisa. They gave a lengthy statement in which they endeavoured to justify their move. Since then, on different occasions, the same explanation has been reiterated and expounded with a view to convince the public of the commission's good intentions.

In their initial statement, they said; "those sons of Uganda who fought the liberation war did so because they wanted and still want a stable Uganda."

We assume "stable" for themselves and for all Ugandans. And they continued; "they fought to wipe out tyranny, oppression, and military rule .....; they fought to set the people of Uganda, so that the people themselves may be able, through their elected representatives to establish viable institutions for the management of the affairs of our motherland."

These words sound noble -very sweet-sounding, but the new leaders have to face up with reality.

Such words as quoted above, and the subsequent recriminations as appeared in the said statement are not new in Uganda. Changes like this one always occur "In the name of the people". The liberation war was fought thus.

During the 1966 crisis Obote abrogated our independence constitution and subsequently did a score of other unlawful things, all in the name of, and to save, the people of Uganda from some imminent dangers".

Amin gave 18 reasons (all in favour of the masses) when he removed Obote, what he did subsequently against humanity cannot be spoken of. As already mentioned, the liberation war was to liberate us from those evils of Amin, some of which the statement of the Military Commission clearly spelt out.

Lule's administration was toppled, "in our name" or at least "for our good," and now Binaisa's government, too.

Unfortunately, at every occasion when changes are done in the people's name, people are immediately forgotten, indeed never considered. In all honesty, since 1966 Uganda has not known stability. Tyranny, oppression, and military rule have been the rule of the day.

People have not been free, and have never been given a chance to elect their representatives through whom they would have managed the affairs of Uganda.

In the past, after "peoples' liberators" had swept into power, their immediate task has been their personal entrenchment, irrespective of the wishes of the supposedly liberated people. Obote did so, Amin did so, Binaisa and UNLF officials tried to do the same.

Ugandans have now read, and carefully analysed the full text of the statement, plus other subsequent explanations, as to why this coup was necessary. They have also heard promises by the Military Commission to turn this country into a real democratic country.



But skepticism is still high in the minds of the people and it is so strong (with very good reasons) that every move taken is scrutinised with untold suspicion by the general public.

The onus therefore is on our present rulers to prove to us that despite the method they used their intentions were good, and that it was good will which propelled them to do what they did and that they have every determination not to forget the people. People have suffered too much, for nothing, for so long.

One reassurance would be to make sure that the UNCC remains effective and is allowed a free hand in representing the interests of the people.

Another re-assurance is for the Military Commission to commit themselves to the idea of free and fair elections, in the shortest possible time. This they have promised, they have to fulfil.

Elections to be fair, people must be assured of maximum individual security, an independent, and neutral election supervisory body, and a score of other very vital things of common knowledge.

The ball is set rolling in your court — our leaders — if you are true compatriots, truly different from all your predecessors, then people might judge you differently — we pray.

WHEAT-, CORN-GROWING IN KAPCHORWA DISCUSSED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 13 May 80 p 8

[Article by Willy Mukasa]

[Text] Kapchorwa is an ideal district for the growth of wheat. This has been proven by the eight year "wheat experiment" carried out at Bukwa, 40 miles from the district headquarters.

In an exclusive interview with the "Uganda Times," Mr Paul Kasumbein, the district agricultural officer for Kapchorwa, said since the project was started in 1972, they had been producing more than 3,000 tons of wheat every year.

If the conditions proved to be favourable this year, he was optimistic that 2,000 acres would be planted. They had so far received 2,000 bags of wheat seed which was purchased from Kenya through the European Economic Community (EEC) aid.

About 3,000 individual farmers and the Sebei-Elgon Co-operative Union are involved. The project was started by group farmers in 1964. The groups, however, failed and the task was left to individual farmers until the Sebei-Elgon Co-operative Union came in when they acquired a farm in 1971 belonging to a European.

The total acreage under cultivation presently is 3,000 acres of which the union boasts of 1,250 acres.

Like many other new projects in the country, the wheat farmers are faced with a number of problems which included lack of adequate machinery, spare parts for "the few tractors and combine harvesters were have, transport and bad roads."

The problem with wheat production was that it was wholly mechanised, Kasumbein said, adding, "planting, weeding, spraying and harvesting are all done by machines."

All the wheat produced produced in the area is sold to the Produce Marketing Board who sell it to the Jima Grain Millers.

"We have one big problem of marketing this crop because most of the wheat is grown the Uganda-Kenya border," said Kasumbein. "Transportation is therefore very difficult because of the Mbale-Kapchorwa road which is very bad. Hence usually arrangements are made to transport the crop through Kenya. This takes time and therefore the wheat stays in the farmers' stores for a very long time."

He was optimistic that if the Mbale-Bukwa road was improved, the situation would improve tremendously as farmers would be encouraged to plant more wheat.

He pointed out that Kapchorwa mainly grew two types of crops--wheat (which is a development crop) and maize (a traditional crop).

"Here we plant about 75,000 acres per year. This year we are expecting to plant 120,000 acres. This had been brought about by economic factors. Maize last year brought much more money to the farmers. That is why this year they have put much emphasis on the crop."

The rainy season started in late April and would continue until August. "We grow hybrid long-grain and high altitude hybrid maize--an improved variety and improved production white maize.

"But the problem with the hybrid is that you have to plant once a year and the seeds the government buys are not enough. This year, however, we got 180 tons of hybrid maize seed for high altitude. Normally, we have been getting 100 tons which the government gives us through the EEC aid. The 80 tons were bought by the union through the Uganda Central Co-operative Union."

Kasumbein said there was an acute competition between wheat and maize planting in the district because of price fluctuations and that maize had still an edge over wheat.

CSG: 4420

WORKERS MAY FORM LABOR PARTY IN NEW GOVERNMENT

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 19 May 80 p 8

[Article by S. Serwanga]

[Text] Ugandan workers are holding a special delegates conference next month to pave avenues which enable them to participate in the forthcoming general elections this year.

A few unionised workers have already declared their intentions to contest for district councils and parliamentary seats. But it is not yet resolved whether workers would form a political party--the Labour Party.

The general secretary of the National Organisation of Trade Unions (NOTU), Mr David Wogute stated over the weekend in Kampala at the closure of a postal workers' union seminar

Uganda has seen the colonial, political military and professors governments which had done virtually nothing to improve the workers' conditions.

"Many of these people had gone to power under the guise of articulating workers' interest, but on becoming incumbents they forgot the workers. How long are we to vote in people of this kind?

"The conference will focus on the mechanisms of participating in the elections, financing of the campaigns, organisation and discipline, and, resolve whether to form a labour party."

Workers had been afforded presentation in the Obote government, but because of the whip, they were unable to articulate the interest of the party in power.

"We shall form an opposition, whose stand would always be stated clearly.

The NOTU chairman, Humphrey Luande, congratulated the military commission on having guaranteed the holding of the general elections and under a multi-party system.

CSO: 4420

## DIAMOND PROSPECTORS DENOUNCED BY CONFERENCE

AB121140 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0940 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 12 Jun (AZAP)--A number of enterprises and groups of businessmen have concluded agreements with the executive council for diamond prospecting in Kasai Oriental Region. There is no doubt that the objective of these agreements is the judicious and orderly exploitation of the deposits of this mineral of which Zaire is one of the world's largest producers. The alarm raised by the participants in the agricultural conference recently held at Lodja in Sankuru Subregion called our attention to the new danger represented by the systematic and illegal exploitation of diamonds. In fact, the Lodja agricultural conference denounced some prospectors whose presence in the diamondiferous zones can no longer be justified. These prospectors refuse to inform the competent authorities about the results of their prospecting and have turned themselves into traffickers. They have therefore turned away from the main mission assigned to them by the executive council. Fraud is reigning supreme in Sankuru Subregion.

The diamond operation is so profitable that the peasant masses have, to a large extent, deserted agricultural work--the source of their good fortune--in many parts of Sankuru Subregion to engage in clandestine diamond exploitation.

The executive council should support the participants in the Lodja conference, who called for the outright termination of the diamond prospecting contracts. This is because the prospectors have failed in their mission. We are convinced that this was why, during the recent interpellations in parliament, the people's commissioners demanded the revision and, in some cases, the termination of some contracts concluded between the executive council and third parties. The situation created in Sankuru Subregion--which the authorities of Kasai Oriental Region consider the operational base of the region's minimum agricultural plan--calls for an urgent solution in order to stop the hardened smugglers, who are operating under the guise of prospectors and bleeding our economy without restraint.

CSO: 4400

MINISTER SAYS WHITES COOPERATING WITH NEW GOVERNMENT

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 1 Jun 80 p 10

[Richard Hove Interviewed by John Esibi]

[Text] Q. As the Zimbabwean Minister in charge of the Public Service, could you begin by outlining the progress so far achieved by your government in re-habilitation and re-construction of the country?

A. The problems embracing the reconstruction and re-habilitation of Zimbabwe are very, very enormous. This is when you take into account that we have been at war for nearly 15 years.

You had in Mozambique alone about 150,000 refugees (not taking into account fighters in our party). In Zambia you had something as big as this, although I cannot be specific as to actual numbers. At home itself a situation had developed where people were displaced by war and flocked into urban areas.

Such people lived in rural areas as squatters in very poor conditions. And now for the first time in our country we are beginning to find a group of people who are absolutely landless. In the past Africans had very poor land which was allocated to them to the tune of eight acres per family (not taking into account the size of the family).

People

Now, after the war, the present Government has decided to resettle these people, both the refugees and people who fled the country because they did not agree with and didn't want to support the settler regime but supported the liberation struggle, and those who fled their homes to go into squatter areas to live in squalor conditions.

Now, that, as you will appreciate, is an enormous problem to solve when you take into account that a country which had been at war for 15 years hasn't enough money with which to do the job.



Consequently, we are looking to friendly countries as well as the United Nations and related international agencies to come to our aid. It is indeed an enormous task.

Q. When talking of settling the people on land, does the Government already own enough of the land or is it still owned by a few Whites and other individuals? If the answer is in the affirmative, how does the Government intend to go about re-acquiring that land?

A. That is precisely the second aspect of our problem. We couldn't say that right now we have enough land on which to settle our landless. However, the Government has taken a stand that any land which is owned by, say, absentee landlords the people who fled the country during the war and who will not have returned to Zimbabwe by a certain date, will have their land taken over by the government.

We are also looking forward to people who may be wishing to dispose of their land in Zimbabwe by selling it, or people have decided not to make Zimbabwe their homes, to hand the land over to the Government.

The Government of course, has already stated that it is going to compensate those whose land is acquired by the authorities for the purpose of re-habilitating and settling the landless.

However, the Government has also taken a stand that it would not interfere with the land which is at present being fully utilised for the purpose of feeding the people. The point is we do not intend to disrupt the activities of utilising our land to produce enough food for our people.

Q. Will the government resort to compulsory acquisition of land or property in the interest of the public?

A. Of course we have indicated that where it is justified in the national interest, we will take land. But if we do, we will compensate the owners. So in a way it is not compulsory acquisition of property.

However, at the moment the Union of Farmers have assured us that there is enough land to which our people could be settled. But if we do need individuals' land, then it will be compensated for. Also, if we can do without having to acquire anybody's land, then there will be no need for us to do so.

Our main aim is to settle the landless people. Because we do not want anybody to sit idle, claiming he or she has no land on which to settle. That would be encouraging laziness, and in the end our people will have nothing to eat.

Q. How much land is still owned by White settlers and how many are they? And precisely what measures will the Government take against them if they display no interest in the future of Zimbabwe?

A. That is a difficult question. As you will appreciate, we have been in Government for only a month. I know that generally lots of Whites have come out to say that they intend to make Zimbabwe their home.

I couldn't tell you here right away how many Whites are non-Zimbabweans. But that question will be compounded by the Constitution which we got from London providing for dual citizenship.

We don't think that this is a healthy position, but that is what we have at the moment in the Constitution.

Q. So if you don't like that particular aspect in your Constitution, does that mean you intend to do away with it in the near future?

A. I couldn't tell you right now what we are going to change and what we are not going to change in the Constitution. This is because there are certain things in the Constitution which even though we don't like them, they are nevertheless not our priority at the moment.

We have our own priorities. Certain things which are indeed pressing us right away. When we have finally done away with those things that presently are pressing the Government, then we will sit down and have a close examination at some of those clauses in the Constitution.

Of course we don't think Zimbabwe should retain the question of dual citizenship. Those who think that Zimbabwe is not their future country are free to change their mind and leave us alone. But we will not certainly entertain dual citizenship in future.

Q. What of the reports of sabotaging the economy of Zimbabwe by a few individuals, be they Whites or Blacks? Right now we hear several Whites are fleeing Zimbabwe for reasons best known to them.

A. Well, we cannot, as a Government, prevent people from going away if they have no intention of staying in our country. If they choose to take to their heels, let them do so. But we cannot take very kindly to people who run away, and who later decide to return to Zimbabwe.

Friends

We have teething problems taking into account that Zimbabwe has just attained independence. It is here that we would like to see the true friends of the country those dedicated to her welfare.

We in Zimbabwe consider our house right now on fire. We are, therefore, busy putting off the fire. But we cannot be expected once we have put off the fire, to welcome people to return, telling us they would like to live in our house.

Q. But is it true that some Whites, particularly Civil Servants, are sabotaging the nation's interest by either, prematurely resigning or retiring?

A. Speaking as the Minister in charge of the Public Service, I wouldn't really say that our civil servants are sabotaging the Government's efforts to reconstruct the country. But, our Civil Service, not unusual of the colonial situation, is dominated by Whites. Africans have not been allowed to work in the Civil Service. The effect of it was that our Civil Service was dominated by Whites.

Now that we have a Government controlled by Africans, the Africans, naturally, expect to be employed in the Civil Service. And when we talk of Africanising the Civil Service, we mean from bottom right up to the decision-making level.

As of now, it is not proper to say that Whites in the Civil Service are sabotaging the Government's plan to Africanise the service. This is because the Government has yet to come up with its plan.

The Government will soon come out with the plan and see how it works.

So, until the proposed plan is out, nobody can claim Whites are working to sabotage that plan. A little before I left Zimbabwe, the President had taken recourse, through constitutional means, to a section which allows him to declare that the Public Service balances with the structure of the Civil Service.

He has made this declaration, and the Prime Minister has come out in support of it and has indicated the intention of the government to appoint Africans to the Civil Service. Now so far I cannot complain that there has been sabotage by some individuals because we have not implemented the programme. Only afterwards shall we see how it works. But even then, if there will be an attempt to sabotage it, let me make it clear that it is our intention to appoint Africans to our Civil Service to reflect the true position of the Government of the day.

Q. When you talk of Africanising top jobs in the Civil Service, just how many jobs does the government intend to Africanise?

A. I cannot be precise, but I can say that we have about 10,000 top jobs to fill with Africans or citizens for that matter. That is to say, we have about 10,000 designated officers and about 45,000 undesignated officers.

Buy "undesignated" we mean people who are not officers, if you like, the employee group, about 45,000.

Q. How does the government explain the mass exodus of Whites, mainly from the Civil Service?

A. As I said earlier, if any person wants to leave the country and go wherever he or she wants, sometimes it is good riddance. It is true that we still have some people who think that it is better for them to get out of Zimbabwe than live there after independence. And I would personally think that it is better for such a person to go than to wait for what he does not believe in. So when the former Chief Justice decided that he was going to leave, actually he had reached retirement age. I would call it good riddance.

True, we are having some people retiring prematurely. But to us it is nothing. They can go away. Africans have the right to decide their destiny.

Q. What of Ian Smith? What is his attitude and impression of the African way of doing things?

A. I really can't say what his impressions are. All I can say is that Mr. Smith is an MP. As you know, we have under our Constitution 20 reserved seats, and his party won all 20 such seats.

But I remember also reading a statement attributed to him. I don't know whether he was correctly quoted or not. But he is reported to have said that "as long as there is going to be law and order in Zimbabwe I am prepared to stay. But if the law and order breaks down, I will leave the country."

Now I don't want to work from the premise that law and order is going to break down in Zimbabwe. We intend to maintain law and order. It also depends on what Mr. Smith means by breakdown of law and order. What he might term as breakdown of law and order might not necessarily appear to us as such.

He might not want certain changes within the government. But there will have to be changes in the government to suit African requirements. If that is what he might be thinking of, I am not saying that is his attitude, again, he is just an individual. He could as well leave us alone if he so wishes.

Q. What of the activities of the former Premier, Bishop Abel Mzorewa? Given the fact that he was until recently working with the Smith Camp, and also given the fact that he lost in the elections, what is his attitude nowadays?

A. Again Bishop Mzorewa is an MP. You referred to individuals working towards sabotaging government policies. One doesn't take such things politely. If and when any such people land themselves into a situation of breaking the law, then the forces of law will deal with them.

Nation

We are a new nation, a new country which has just acquired its independence. Naturally we are worried about security, particularly when it is



taken into account that we have just come out of a war. So our forces will remain vigilant and maintain law and order.

If there are elements that intend to work against this, then they would be well warned in advance to decide against it. They should take care. We are not likely to treat them lightly.

Q. But only this week, we read that Joshua Nkomo, who is currently Home Affairs Minister in the government, is reported to have vowed he intends "not to give up until I have taken over power..." How does the government treat such statements from a government Minister?

A. Although I would reluctantly comment on this as it was a Press statement, if it is true that Comrade Nkomo did say this, then it is very serious. We have just concluded elections, which resulted in the present government.

We are not likely to have other elections for five years. And to start thinking of other elections is madness, to say the least. One would only sound a word of warning to Comrade Nkomo if it is true that he made such remarks. The government in power today is a product of the recent elections at which his own party was heavily defeated. I don't know what is it that makes him think he can now win the next elections and that we can't.

So he would better be warned that the government of today is as, a result of the people's decision. The next elections are about five years away. It would be naive of a politician to start anticipating the outcome of such elections.

But if Nkomo is talking about gaining power by unconstitutional means, then he, like other people, knows that the consequences of such an action are too severe to bear.

Q. But is it not a fact that even now both Zanja forces (Mugabe's military forces) are still crossing swords? If that is true, what is the government doing to unite not only these forces but also those of the Rhodesian Army?

A. That is true, but I can assure you that the government is looking into these matters very closely. The government's programme is to merge the three armies, the former colonial army, Zanja as well as Zipra.

We cannot have two armies in Zimbabwe. In fact the Lancaster House agreement was that whoever wins will come out with the accepted points that would provide the constitutional national army. This means that the losers will be expected to surrender not only their weapons. We now expect that those on the losing side will have conceded to abandon all their previous plans.

Q. How sincere are Lt.-Gen. Peter Walls and his White soldiers to be entrusted with the task of constituting the national army?

A. We have conceded that there are some White people who would like to make Zimbabwe their home. Now we expect that those soldiers who think they cannot remain in the national army to quit.

Now Peter Walls has been given the task of merging the three armies into the national army. Afterwards, the government is going to decide who will be the commander of the national army.

Q. So in a nutshell, Mr. Minister, what constitutional changes can Black Africa expect from the Zimbabwean government? Will Mugabe, after all, like to become President?

A. Well, what Africa can expect from us is just to have a look at our case as put forward at the Lancaster House constitutional talks. Our own view is that we should have a multi-racial society.

We would like Whites elected, but on the same platform with the rest, and not on a specially reserved political platform. As to whether or not Prime Minister Mugabe would like to become President, it is for the entire nation to decide. There again, this means having a look at the Constitution we were handed over at Lancaster House.

Right now we have other pressing needs on our shoulders. After that we will sit down and decide for ourselves what fits us in the set up of modern Africa.

CSO: 4420



## POLITICIZATION OF LOCAL ELECTIONS FEARED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 80 p 5

[Text]

**POLITICS** are likely to intrude into the nation-wide local government elections next October, said the president of the Local Government Association of Zimbabwe, Councillor Eric Hoyle of Bulawayo.

Making his report to the association's annual conference, Mr Hoyle said: "Although in the past we have attempted to resist attempts to introduce politics into our council chambers they are likely to intrude after the October elections.

"Nevertheless it is at grass roots level of local government where the effects of central government policies and decisions have their greatest impact and policies and party principles come face-to-face with the realities and complexities of community life."

He said in these circumstances it would be a question of deciding what was best for each individual local authority and it had been heartening to hear the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, say that his Ministry intended to interfere as little as possible in local government matters.

Questioned on the subject later during the conference, Mr Zvobgo told the 90 delegates that in the past political parties including the Rhodesian

Front had tried and failed to introduce party politics into local government.

"This may prove to be the same in October, but in terms of the constitution there is no way that our government can prevent political parties from taking an active interest in the local government elections."

**INTEREST**

The Minister added that he thought the involvement of political parties generated a "much greater interest" in the workings of local government authorities.

"In Zimbabwe the people have tended to be apathetic towards local government or national government for that matter.

"The problem is to get people registered to vote in October because many suspect elections as some big trick."

The Minister disclosed that senior Government representatives, including Cabinet members, would be actively campaigning "to generate interest in the forthcoming elections".

## RF'S GAUNT WONDERS WHO RUNS COUNTRY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 80 p 4

[Text]

WING Commander Rob Gaunt (RF) said he sometimes questioned whether Zimbabwe was run by Parliament or by Prime Minister Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) party.

"One sometimes wonders whether this country is being run from this honourable House or from the Manica Road ZANU (PF) headquarters," he said during debate on the President's speech.

Wing Commander Gaunt accused some Government Ministers of being "hell-bent" on spreading alarm, in direct contrast to repeated assurances from Mr Mugabe.

"If they can't abide by Government principles and policies, then I suggest they make way for those who can," he said,

amid general dissent from Government benches.

The Assembly voted in favour of suspending the 25-hour time limit on debate on the President's speech.

Mr David Smith, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, said in introducing the motion on behalf of Mr Sydney Sekeramayi, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, that so far 17.5 hours of debate on the President's speech had elapsed, and 30 MPs had spoken.

This left another 31 due to make their speeches.

The suspension of the time limit was "a necessary precaution" to give other members who had not yet spoken an opportunity.

CSO: 4420

## LABOR MINISTER URGES EMPLOYERS TO RETAIN WORKERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Text]

**THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, last night appealed to employers not to retrench employees because of the new minimum-wage provisions.**

In a statement, Mr Kangai said there were employers who were dismissing workers because they wanted to "adjust their financial situation before the minimum wages Bill becomes law".

"I would like these employees to be taken back."

Mr Kangai announced the new minimum wages for the agricultural, domestic and urban workers last week.

Before it becomes law, the minimum wages Bill will have to get the approval of both Houses of Parliament. It is expected the Bill will have passed through all stages in both Houses by July 1.

"I recognize that there will be no law covering this matter until such time as the appropriate legislation has been approved by Parliament.

"I also appreciate that any provision in the legislation covering minimum wages cannot have retrospective effect.

**NOTICE**

"However, since the Government has shown good faith by indicating

its intentions prior to the legislation being promulgated in order to give employers the greatest possible amount of advance notice of its intentions, I appeal to the good sense of employers not to retrench employees."

He said while the retrenchment would not be a breach of any law, "it would only serve to negate not only the underlying intentions, but also the spirit of the new minimum wage benefits for workers, thereby exacerbating an already serious unemployment situation".

It also negated the guidance from the Prime Minister on national reconciliation, he said.

Our Bulawayo correspondent writes that Mr Kangai said yesterday that the management of Wankie Colliery Company had promised him they would re-employ strikers who were jailed last month.

The management also promised "to look into" his request that workers already getting the new national industrial minimum wage of \$70 a month should receive pay increases.

# PLANNING MINISTER ON PRODUCTION, PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

THERE is room in Zimbabwe for experiment in different modes of production, marketing and distribution based on private enterprise and dynamic Government involvement in the economy, says the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero.

"It is quite clear that we have to build on what we have and also redirect society in relation to the socialist objectives of egalitarianism, equity and economic and political democracy to evolve a society in which merit and equality of opportunity and social justice shall be primary considerations.

"We have to look at the historical, economic and social facts of this country and evolve a socio-economic system which Zimbabweans as Zimbabweans want, a society which makes life for Zimbabweans better in terms of economic growth and social participation."

Government policy, says Dr Chidzero, who was interviewed at the weekend, is based on the encouragement of private enterprise on the one hand and, on the other,

the need for the public sector to play a "dynamic role".

The aim is to reach quickly the level of the poorest section of the population and what label may be attached to this development strategy is immaterial because "what's in a name?"

Dr Chidzero took up his post last month after being released from 20 years' service with the United Nations during which he rose to the post of Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

"The critical and most important function of my ministry will be to try and draw up a national development plan which seeks to harmonise the activities of the public sector and those of the private sector and to set certain quantitative and qualitative targets capable of achievement within a given time frame, particularly in the public sector," he says.

Another basic function of the new ministry, in co-operation with other ministries, will be to formulate and review periodically broad lines of economic policy in the light of human and material resources and Zimbabwe's geographical position.

The emphasis, Dr Chidzero adds, should be on rapid economic development to achieve social and economic advancement of the poorer members of society, but taking fully into account the interests of other segments of society.

The Minister believes in a national development plan of three or five years' duration and which is reviewed annually--a rolling plan.

"But before we set about planning, in a technical sense, priorities, targets and resource allocations, we have to have a comprehensive definition of the main policy objectives of the country.

"This is, of course, a matter of concern to the Government. Statements have been made by the Prime Minister in the past which indicates in which direction we are to move."

Dr Chidzero says the suggestions already made hinge upon the twin objectives of sustained growth and more equitable distribution of benefits and stresses that these are not just political concepts but economic concepts as well.

"They imply creating opportunities for everyone and creating a system in which ordinary people can participate actively in the economy and also be involved as much as possible in the decision-making process.

"They imply a very active role for the private sector and no less active role for the public sector."

The Minister agrees that in most Third World countries national development plans have generally not been fully implemented, but he insists that there are advantages in drawing up such plans.

They should enable "a better husbandry of resources" and provide a discipline within which to operate in allocating scarce resources in relation to agreed priorities, says Dr Chidzero.

According to the Minister, some of the reasons why national development plans fail to achieve desired results in Third World countries are:

--The plans may be badly conceived and overoptimistic; the quantitative work and projections are often too theoretical or not adequately related to actual problems;

--Political changes resulting in the abandonment by new governments of plans started by previous governments;

--Failure to take fully into account the social forces, in particular excluding participation by ordinary people at grassroot levels;

--Expected resources are not forthcoming, especially in cases where a plan is geared largely to external resources, for example, a foreign

exchange earnings based on exports which can be affected by world market instability and falling prices; and

--International monetary instability.

Dr Chidzero believes Zimbabwe should "move with speed" to formulate and adopt its own rolling national development plan and expects to put proposals to the Government as soon as possible.

CSO: 4420



COMMENTARY ON SIGNIFICANCE OF ATTACKS ON SASOL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Flames of Fury"]

[Text]

**LIKE** the raging inferno at Sasolburg, South Africa's political turmoil is being contained—but only just.

The South African Government admits that the guerilla attacks, for which the African National Congress claims full responsibility, were well organised and highly sophisticated.

Inexplicably, however, the government still refuses to treat the nation's black leaders as well organised and highly sophisticated politicians.

Still, they blindly ignore the fact that to avoid a conflict of ghastly proportions they must, sooner or later, talk to the people who matter such as Robben Island prisoner Nelson Mandela.

The South African Government appears to be gravely miscalculating the intensity of feeling against their policies among the majority of the population.

There is no doubt about South Africa's military might, but no amount of repressive action will halt the floodtide of nationalism sweeping down the continent.

Equally, there is no way that South Africa's huge numbers of vulnerable industrial and strategic targets can adequately be protected against determined and dedicated saboteurs.

It would be naive to think that the latest attacks will bring any softening of attitudes.

The very reverse may even be true.

However, those in power should be under no illusions—the onslaught against their intransigence has begun.

## FINANCE MINISTER ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 11

[Text] **WHILE** Zimbabwe will need to use external capital for reconstruction and development, it must realise that foreign investment could be a drain on the economy, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

Senator Nkala was opening a one-day seminar for the Salisbury Jaycees examining finance and the money market in Zimbabwe.

He told delegates that businesses and entrepreneurs had been hard pressed in recent years but that they had shown "great initiative under difficult conditions".

However, improvisation would have to continue despite the lifting of sanctions "because import restrictions cannot, of necessity, be removed overnight".

**PREDICTION**

Senator Nkala predicted the gross domestic product would grow by about 4 percent this year and, with an average rainy season, by about 6 percent next year.

Further signs of the upward trend in the economy were the increasing demand on the construction industry, the upsurge in manufacturing output, increased activity on the Stock Exchange and increased profitability among many companies.

This should make for increased employment, he said.

Although he expected Zimbabwe's exports for this year to increase by as much as one third, he said income from the exports "will almost certainly not be enough to satisfy the urgent need for imports for reconstruction and development and, in consequence, our balance of payments position will

continue to remain under pressure until the backlog in infrastructural development is made up".

Zimbabwe would need external sources of capital, particularly foreign investment. But he cautioned: "One must not fall into the trap of believing that foreign aid and investment is the ultimate panacea."

"Today's foreign investment becomes tomorrow's drain on the balance of payments in the form of dividends, interest and capital repayments."

"It is essential therefore that we use our domestic resources to the full if we are to keep the economy viable in the long term. These resources are considerable," he said.

Commenting on the stability and sophistication of the banking and financial system, he said there would nonetheless "be no question of the authorities allowing unrestricted growth in bank lending to take place". Also inflation would have to be contained if this country was to remain competitive in the long-term.

## NEW NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 4

[Excerpt]

**THE need for a national health service starting at grass roots and embracing every aspect of society was stressed by Dr Edward Pswarayi (ZANU (PF), Mashonaland East) when he spoke during the debate on the President's address.**

Health care was all-important, he said, and it should start from tribal villages and spread out. This would require a vast health organisation.

He urged that part of the answer would be to move existing medical personnel such as nurses and orderlies up the medical ladder provided they were qualified. This would help overcome the shortage of doctors.

Dr Pswarayi added that most of the doctors practising here had been trained in Britain, where conditions were very different.

They should all be trained locally so that they would understand the problems of the country and be better able to tackle them.

More blacks should be trained, and he wanted to see a greater proportion of blacks at the local medical school. But, he emphasised, there must be no lowering of standards.

He also criticised the standard of dental care, especially in the larger centres where food habits differed from the rural areas. In the urban centres, he said, in 1973, 10 000 teeth had been pulled and in 1978, 40 000. This showed the need to introduce fluoridation into the water supply.

Mr Columbus Makoni (ZANU (PF), Manicaland) said there was a serious shortage of medical facilities in the Manicaland province, and urged the Government to rectify the situation.

CSO: 4420

## RF WARNS OF NEED TO STOP LAWLESSNESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

**RHODESIAN FRONT** Members of Parliament yesterday warned of an impending crisis in the country if the "rampant lawlessness" in rural areas was not stamped out.

In the debate on the President's speech in the Assembly, Members called for the army to be sent in to restore order and safeguard farmers.

Members gave long lists of details of the theft of cattle, grain and fencing equipment, which they said would soon force the country's commercial farmers off the lands.

They also urged a "brave and bold" pricing policy for agricultural products to restore the sagging profit levels of farmers.

Mr Edmond Micklem (RF Northern), who introduced a private member's motion, said Zimbabwe would be faced with a massive national food import bill of \$60m. by the beginning of next year.

He urged the Government to give "serious consideration to the depredation of the national food crop and the national herd" and to put "all available resources" to full use.

He also recommended to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that a permanent Select Committee of Parliament dealing with agriculture be

formed to assist and make recommendations to the Minister of Agriculture.

The Deputy Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Mr Moven Mahachi (ZANU (PF), Manicaland) said much of the plundering of farms was not politically motivated, but was sheer crime.

Another member, Mr Nelson Mawema (ZANU (PF), Victoria) drew cries of "hear hear" from the Rhodesian Front when he said: "Anyone found guilty of theft of any kind is a criminal. If the situation continues, the army might be used to assist in controlling certain areas."

## PEACETIME ROLE FOR SOLDIERS LAUNCHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 1

[Text]

**BULAWAYO.**

**ARMY Headquarters is about to create a "task force" of several thousand soldiers to carry out agricultural projects.**

It is named Operation Seed (Soldiers Employed in Economic Development).

Group Captain Michael Grier, one of the staff officers in charge of Operation Seed said yesterday that details of the work programmes of the operation would be released within the next week or so.

"Too much publicity ahead of the official release may harm the project," he said.

"The idea is to employ people productively until they can be selected for entry into the National Army."

His colleagues on the planning programme are ZANLA and ZIPRA officers.

The work being planned

would be mainly on the land and would include the reconstruction of many "national facilities".

The soldiers participating would not get any extra pay beyond the \$100 a month allowance paid to them while they were in assembly points, he said.

In Parliament last Thursday the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, spoke about Operation Seed.

It was not just to provide employment "but to be one aspect of engaging our forces when they are not doing military work", he said.

"We would want to include as many of those who have been demobilized as possible. I think if they can be brought together and put to some productive use and also given a chance to unite in their thinking, forget the past and look ahead to the future as one force, it will do us a lot of good and probably eliminate the possibility of subversive activities occurring as a result of some of them getting disgruntled." Mr Mugabe told the House.

## RF URGED TO ABOLISH THEIR GUARANTEED SEATS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 80 p 4

[Text]

**THE Deputy Speaker urged the 20 RF MPs to vote in favour of abolishing the "offensive and unnecessary" clause in the Constitution that guaranteed their seats.**

Mr Rimbarashe Mumbengegwi (ZANU (PF), Midlands), speaking in the resumed debate, on the President's speech, said that in terms of the Prime Minister's policy of reconciling the formerly warring groups in the country "the biggest gesture that can be made" would be to allow the situation whereby the 20 Members elected on purely racial grounds would accept an amendment to remove that clause.

After Wing Commander Rob Gaunt (i.e., Highlands) had interjected, "you must be joking", Mr Mumbengegwi said he was "extremely disappointed" that some MPs believed reconciliation to be a joke, while the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Government were preaching a policy of for-

giving and forgetting "past errors and past crimes".

Earlier in his speech, the Deputy Speaker said it was wrong for minorities in the country to believe they could protect their own interests, as the people of Zimbabwe were prepared to protect them (the minorities) interests.

Mr Mumbengegwi went on to say that if a referendum were held to see what the country's population believed should be the fate of "certain honourable members", the verdict would be overwhelmingly "that they do not deserve this free pardon and the protection they are enjoying from the people's Government".

However, he said, the Government was in this respect duty bound not to fulfil the wishes of the people.

Launching a veiled attack on Bishop Abel

Muzorewa (UANC, Mashonaland East), he said that in a remarkably short time, "particular honourable members" after claiming the leadership of the people and asserting that power could only come "through the barrel of a gun" and transformed themselves into becoming "commander-in-chief of the enemy forces".

## MEMORABLE

This "reprehensible" transformation was "one of the most memorable comersaults in the history of leadership".

Wing Commander Gaunt said he considered the February general election to have been "thoroughly undemocratic and a travesty of the Lancaster House Agreement", although the "external parties" could not be blamed for being "aided and abetted by the British Government".

During the bush war both sides had been victims of their own propaganda and Mr Mugabe had emerged as a very different man from the one portrayed by the Rhodesian media. Since assuming power he had "not put a foot wrong", Wing Commander Gaunt said, and urged Ministers not to deviate from his conciliatory example.

## FEAR

He drew attention to an increasing breakdown of law and order in Zimbabwe and said that in some areas people lived in constant fear of death, assault or loss of property. If the police were unable to contain the situation, other arms of the security forces such as the army should be brought in to help them, he said.



Wing Commander Gaunt also blamed political parties for interfering in industrial disputes and urged the Government to crack down on stock theft.

He then went on to castigate the "propaganda and communistic comments" broadcast by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation and asked what the slogan "onward to final victory" meant in view of the already-accomplished electoral victory of the nationalists.

Wing Commander Gaunt was heckled when he told the House that South Africa had long been a friend of this country and stressed the need for peaceful co-existence at a time when that country was providing Zimbabwe with basic foodstuffs.

Wing Commander Gaunt then paid tribute to the Rhodesian security forces which, he said, "never lost a battle or even a skirmish". The Number Seven Helicopter Squadron and the SAS (Special Air Services) would have been useful to the Americans in their recent abortive raid into Iran, he said.

Mr Joseph Kaparadza (ZANU (PF) Mashonaland Central) applauded the decision of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, to introduce district councils to replace the former district administration. He welcomed the investigation of teachers' salaries, teacher supply and school fees, all of which were inadequate and causing hardship to the war-impoorished people of his constituency.

Mr Kaparadza drew attention to the malaria hazard threatening the people in the aftermath of the closure of clinics.

## ASSISTANCE

He appealed for revision of Land Bank security requirements which, he said, put former white-owned commercial land beyond the reach of the ordinary master farmer. He also called for agricultural assistance to be extended to peasant farmers before the onset of the next rains.

Mr Kaparadza urged the speedy removal of hazards such as minefields and border fences in his constituency.

Miss J. L. Ngwenya (PF, Matabeleland North) was applauded when she urged the RF members not to think of themselves as a "special entity" but a Zimbabweans. She also strongly defended the rights of women and children, which must be recognised under the law.

Miss Ngwenya urged observance of March 8 as International Women's Day and June 1, International Children's Day.

She said jobs must be created so that those roaming the streets could be divided into the unfortunate jobless, genuinely seeking work, and those who were criminals. She demanded a better deal for farm workers, both over their treatment by employers and over education for their children.

Miss Ngwenya called on the Government to protect domestic servants and compel white employers to fulfil their responsibility to continue employing those recently dismissed because of the impending minimum wage law.

Mr Jack Hundah (ZANU (PF), Mashonaland East) supported the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of war refugees.

Referring to the integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and the former Rhodesian forces, Mr Hundah urged the im-

mediate disbanding of units such as the Scouts, Guard Force, Police Support Unit and Internal Affairs District Assistants. This would stop the incidents of banditry and armed robbery that were occurring, he stated.

He appealed for the termination of national service.

A former Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Elias Mundawarara, yesterday warned Parliament and the nation against the major threat to the health of the nation posed by alcohol.

Dr Mundawarara (UANC, Mashonaland East) told the House:

"Alcoholism is a major social problem. It is very regrettable that a large section of our population including some of our leaders are addicted to alcohol."

The doctor said alcohol could be blamed for neglect of children by parents, for drunken driving, and for the high incidence of venereal disease, contracted in liaisons that took place under the influence of alcohol.

Dr Mundawarara caused a stir in the house when referring to VD patients and alcohol he said: "I know it because they tell us."

## CONGRATULATED

He warmly congratulated the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, for announcing plans to turn Glen View beerhalls into schools and said this should happen countrywide.

Dr Mundawarara said beerhalls were the first amenities provided when a township was built, on the justification that the profits could be used to finance welfare, but he believed it was wrong to create a situation where families needed welfare only because the father of the family drank.

## CHIDZERO ON SELF-HELP, NEED FOR FINANCIAL AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 5

[Excerpt]

**ZIMBABWE** needed more self-help and self-reliance while looking to reliable friends to reinforce its efforts, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, told the Senate.

Delivering the first Ministerial reply to the Senate's debate on the President's speech, Dr Chidzero said God had given the country abundant natural resources and he could not believe it could get bogged down in the quagmire of exploitation "of the many by the few".

Nor did he believe that it would sink into the rut of fear to face the brave new world in which black and white could match talents and skills so that Zimbabwe could become "the gem and the example that destiny has in store for us".

"We cannot afford to fail. That would be a betrayal to the Third World and to the world as a whole," Dr Chidzero said.

Dr Chidzero said he had just returned to Zimbabwe

after an absence of 20 years and he was faced with the task of formulating a national development plan.

"To conceptualise the Zimbabwe society, to formulate overall policy objectives, to endeavour to establish priorities, to formulate a national development plan and to oversee its implementation, to seek to harmonise the activities of the public sector and the private sector, to carry out surveys of the economy, to seek to identify special problems and to endeavour to devise alternative solutions.

"These are not matters which should easily find place in legislative action programmes," Dr Chidzero said.

Certain fundamental issues required clarification or restatement. He did not believe that independent Zimbabwe was "just a political adventure, just another event in history, and that the status quo must be maintained".

The independence of Zimbabwe ought to mean that the poorest could walk with their heads erect and it meant that Government had to take the lead in creating employment opportunities

"or encourage the private sector to do so".

**EXPANSION**

Dr Chidzero said independence had to mean the creation and expansion of education and health facilities, "and such economic services as agricultural extension services, credit facilities and so on".

If present realities were accepted the country would mobilise its resources and face the future with determination.

"Forget the old order of master and servant, white and black and so on. If we accept the fact of being Zimbabweans, that means forward ever, backward never.

"It means equitable distribution of benefits, more equal sharing of the fruits of our national capital, land and labour," he said.

The country could not sustain — "and I hope none of us believes in" — a society in which less than 7 percent of the population earned an average of 11 times more than 93 percent of the population, "where some live in five or 10-roomed houses while many live in a hut or in the open air or in crowded one-roomed hovels without water or sanitary amenities", Dr Chidzero said.

Equality and equity in Zimbabwe called for sustained growth and encouragement of initiative and capital formation, both private and public, Dr Chidzero said.

Referring to the country's economy, its internal vigour and bright prospects, Dr Chidzero pointed out that the rate of growth in the economy had declined in the past five years but had now picked up — "and should be about 4 percent this year in real terms".

However, in addition to the impact of the war and the world recession, the mid season drought in the 1978/79 growing season had seriously affected the economy.

### POSITIVE

Dr Chidzero added that the agricultural sector declined by 10 percent (real) but if instead it had grown by 10 percent, the total GDP would have shown a significant positive growth.

The sector which had improved the most in 1979 was mining where a 13 percent real growth had been achieved "because of the sudden increase in commodity prices, notably gold". but, he added, the volume of output decreased because of sanctions on chrome and the effects of the war on the smaller, more remote mines.

Dr Chidzero said the manufacturing industry

had grown by a real 8 percent — "the best performances" being in cotton ginning and textiles (mainly cotton spinning), clothing, footwear and wood products. The construction sector also made a positive contribution to real growth for the first time in five years.

The second consecutive mid-season drought would have the effect of lowering the total GDP to 4 percent, Dr Chidzero said.

"The growth rate in 1981 is difficult to predict until we see the rainfall pattern. But assuming average distribution, the total real growth in GDP could reach 7 percent.

"Agriculture would make a positive contribution and come a close second to manufacturing, which will benefit from an increase in the volume of output of ferro-chrome and sugar and higher prices of the latter," he said.

### RECESSION

Sluggish international commodity prices could affect the results of the mining industry, Dr Chidzero said, but much depended on the way in which major western economies moved out of the recession.

"Senators have rightly complained about unfulfilled promises or professions of friendship on the part of many countries and friends — or of the little aid and investment finance coming into the country from our

friends. I agree with them," he said.

"We need not words, but dollars, and deutchmarks and francs and Italian lire and all that so that our agricultural and industrial projects can be implemented to the benefit of all. More should come in and I think this will.

"However, it should be understood that Zimbabwe has a lot to offer the world and we are not a Cinderella country. We have resources, we have skills, we have determination. We need more self-help and self-reliance while we look forward to reliable friends to reinforce our efforts," Dr Chidzero said.

To effectively act in the interest of the country and the people, "we must forget the past, forget we fought each other, forget we are black and white and accept that we are Zimbabweans."

Dr Chidzero said that once having accepted that "we are Zimbabweans", and accepting the consequences and implications, an answer to the problems should be sought.

"The answers do not lie in theories and dogmas. They lie in a proper appreciation of the facts of Zimbabwe and an understanding of the fundamental socialist principles of equality and social justice, self-appreciation and respect for others," Dr Chidzero said.

## SALISBURY HOME SALES SETS RECORD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Jun 80 p 9

[Article by Councilor J. Whiting, mayor of Salisbury]

[Text]

THE department of community services of the Salisbury City Council is perhaps better known to most people by its old name of the department of African administration. As that name implied, it is charged with the administration of the city's affairs concerning African residents, principally low cost, high density housing and associated matters.

The department has a strength of 1 020 officers and employees functioning in three divisions, each under an assistant director. The annual expenditure budget this year is \$17 million of which \$12.6 million is on revenue account. The annual income collected is about \$11 million.

It is responsible for the administration of the following suburbs, previously known as the African townships, but now known as local government areas (population figures in parenthesis):

Harare (41 644) (hostels 11 904), Mabvuku (32 159), Mufakose (49 580), Highfield (59 925), Glen Norah (37 158), Glen View (30 502), Tafara (18 013), Dmvarsekwa (24 692), Kambusuma (15 300), Marimba Park (1 011), and, on behalf of government, Westwood (715).

The latest addition is Glen View, where just under 7 500 serviced stands of 200 sq. m. have been allocated in the past 13 months and owners are busy building their own houses. In addition, there are 1 000 rented houses and 270 larger service stands of 400 sq. m. in that area.

The department of community services is currently responsible for

the most extensive real estate exercise ever conducted in this country.

It is negotiating the sale of most of the 34 600 rented houses under its control to sitting tenants on the most favourable of terms.

They will be paying no more per month than they have in rent and, with no deposit, will own the houses they are living in within a maximum of 25 years, depending on the rebate they are entitled to, which is calculated at 2 percent per year of occupation, up to a maximum of 30 percent.

There has been some opposition to this proposal on the grounds that the terms are not favourable enough and this is being discussed with the Government.

The department is responsible for social services such as football stadia and recreation grounds in those areas as well as creches and clubs and a vocational training centre, though some of this work is being devolved on the people themselves.

Perhaps the most important task of the experienced staff of the department is to keep in touch with the large population of the high density suburbs and it is the duty of the directorate of the department to represent the wishes, needs and aspirations of these residents to the City Council through the health, housing and community services and finance and development committees.

For many years, the department has operated in close contact with three statutory advisory boards in Harare, Mabvuku and Mufakose, and

now these areas have more advanced area councils to put forward their views to the Council.

Furthermore, these area councils have specific functions to carry out and are eager to take over more responsibilities in their areas.

However, the remaining eight local government areas, administered by the city have no such statutory bodies to represent them and it is in this field that the department has done a great deal of work in building up a dialogue over the past three or four years.

Regular meetings have been held with resident associations where no such channels of communication existed previously.

By this means, points of dissatisfaction are identified and, where possible, removed.

It is solely due to this close contact with the people that the directorate has been able to represent to council the need, for example, to

improve the roads in the high density areas, to install high mast lights for public lighting and to start an urgent programme to provide electricity in as many homes as possible.

The capital roads programme, for example, has risen from an annual expenditure in 1975 of \$296 654 to an expenditure in 1979 of \$2 169 012, giving a total expenditure over the past six years, including the present year, of just over \$4.25 million. This is to upgrade (tar) some of the existing roads and provide roads in new areas.

The very topical house wiring programme envisaged an expenditure last year of \$289 000 and anticipates spending \$500 000 in 1980.

The council hopes to be able to spend at least \$2.15 million in the next four years on this work and while the installation is done by specialists, it is the staff of the department of community services who have to administer this very complex exercise and encourage patience of those who have a year or two longer to wait.



## JAPANESE STUDY NATION'S FERRO CHROME POTENTIAL

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Text] **TWO of Japan's industrial giants have planned investigatory missions to Zimbabwe to assess the country's ferroalloy production potential and prospects for possible investment in the field.**

The visits — one ended last week and the other still to be made — highlight Japan's increased interest in Zimbabwe as a potential alternative source to South Africa for her ferrochrome imports.

They also lend point to reports from Tokyo that Government sources there say it is "extremely likely" that preferential tariff duties will be applied to ferro alloy imports from Zimbabwe.

**FAVOURABLE**

The EEC has already allowed imports of Zimbabwe ferro chrome at favourable duty rates.

Last week's exploratory mission was carried out by a senior official from Nippon Kokan (NKK), a company which began importing ferro silicon chrome from Rhodall's Gwelo refinery in the first quarter of this year.

He visited mines at Mtoroshanga and the refinery before leaving the country on Friday.

The second visit is to be made by an official of Kawasaki Steel's raw materials department. The department's general manager was due to leave Japan last week but he was injured in an accident.

The Herald's Tokyo correspondent reports that industry sources in the Japanese capital say the purpose of the missions is not only to survey the ferro-chrome and ferro silicon chrome supply situation, but also to assess Zimbabwe's future ferroalloy production potential, particularly plans for plant expansion and investments.

The sources said Zimbabwe offered investment prospects for Japan which were impossible in South Africa because of the Tokyo Government's tight restrictions.

The Japanese believe that if the Zimbabwe Government can create stable conditions, the country has an important future as a supplier of ferro chrome and it would be well to get in as soon as possible before the market gets too crowded.

There is considerable interest in Japan in how the ferroalloy companies deal with Zimbabwe in view of the fact that they have already had to cut back their ferro chrome production by half because of the competition from cheaper South African imports.

In January this year Zimbabwe exported 20 171 tonnes of ferro chrome worth a total of \$6 624 000.

There is considerable scope for expansion in both the mining and refining sides of the production of ferro chrome.



## NEW SALISBURY WATER PUMPING SCHEME REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Article by Martin Rushmere, business reporter]

[Text]

**A 15 KM TUNNEL and new water pumping scheme costing \$16.4 million is to be built to carry additional water from the Darwendale Dam to back up Salisbury's water supply.**

The project — the most ambitious of its type undertaken in the country — will mean that the Morton Jaffray water treatments works will draw water from two sources.

The three-year scheme will probably use only \$1.2 million in foreign exchange. The capital cost of the tunnel is \$13 million and the rest is taken up by equipment and related work.

Salisbury City Council agreed last week to accept a report by consulting engineers Stewart, Sviridov and Oliver who worked out the relative merits of a pipeline and tunnel.

The tunnel and new pumping scheme will mean ample supplies for the city, which is relying mainly on Lake Mollwaine. There is a maximum amount the city is allowed to take from the lake and although it is not near its peak, the situation could be serious within the near future.

The tunnel is preferred because of the lower capital cost, maintenance costs, foreign currency and general operating costs. It will cost \$2.7 million less than the pipeline.

The consultants say they considered undertaking detailed designs for both types and then calling for tenders for each. But they dropped this because of the high design fees the municipality would have had to pay.

The completion of the

Darwendale scheme will mean an additional 318 megalitres of water a day for Salisbury.

Analysing the city's water consumption the consultants say: "Provided that construction work proceeds without undue delay and that the growth rate for the next four years does not exceed 11 percent, the city's water supplies should be assured."

Dr. Timothy Stamps, chairman of the city's Finance and Development Committee, says higher water charges will have to be phased in over five years to help pay for the tunnel. This will not be until mid-1981.

Some of the money will come from increased water consumption in that time.

## STEEL, TEA EXPORTS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Text]

**THE FIRST** shipment of Zimbabwe steel to be moved through Maputo since the border re-opening left the port this week. And a trial consignment of 31 container load of tea shipped to Britain through Beira was so successful that a second consignment of 14 tonnes left Beira last Friday.

The managing director of Beanes Consolidated in Maputo, Mr Olive Stringer, said in Salisbury this week that the 4 800 tonnes of steel was railed to Maputo through Pietersburg.

He said the sugar terminal at Maputo was also handling Zimbabwe sugar exports. Maputo port was operating well and had just begun to move 50 000 tonnes of South African coal.

**PRE-PLANNING**

Zimbabwe exporters and importers should be doing their pre-planning now to ensure full use of the Mozambique links by the end of the year, said Mr Stringer.

He and Mr Piet Steyn were in Salisbury this week to brief local exporters and importers on the facilities available at both Beira and Maputo,

and to assure them that the Mozambique authorities were very anxious to increase their handling of Zimbabwe cargo.

The first shipment of tea, which was transhipped at Durban, arrived in Southampton on May 23 — 26 days after leaving Beira.

Mr Steve Everitt, transport manager of Eximp (Pvt.) Ltd, which handled the consignment, told Business Herald that in the light of the savings both in time and money further cargoes were being lined up.

"There is a tremendous cost-saving in using Beira. Railing from Salisbury via Umtali takes three days at a cost of 8,2c a kilogram compared with three weeks to Durban at a cost of 11,2c a kg," said Mr Everitt.

"Eximp has lobbying companies in Salisbury and Umtali. If they are very hesitant, they went to see how efficient the Beira port authorities prove to be."

Mr Everitt said he was convinced that businessmen must start looking to Beira and Maputo in terms of exports and imports. It seems likely that the former will be used for small shipments whereas the latter will handle large-scale cargoes such as steel, chrome and sugar.

## AVAILABILITY OF ETHANOL-BLEND REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Text]

ETHANOL blend petrol will not be available to motorists until the last week in July, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced yesterday.

It was expected the blend petrol would be on sale on Sunday.

A Government spokesman said the production of ethanol, which started at Triangle Ltd three weeks ago, had been "on a stop-start basis" because of plant commissioning problems. However, production was now near "plant capacity".

He said: "The ethanol, with an admixture of benzole mixed in at Triangle, is to be blended with regular grade petrol at oil company depots throughout the country.

"As an insurance against unforeseen circumstances, and in line with the national stockholding of petrol, it will be prudent for a buffer stock of ethanol/benzole

to be established at oil company depots before distribution of the blend petrol is made to service stations and other customers.

"Following detailed discussions with Triangle Ltd, it now appears unlikely such a buffer stock will have been built up before the middle of July.

"Accordingly, it has been decided that the distribution of blend petrol from oil company depots should be delayed until about the last week in July.

"It is expected that there should be a countrywide availability of blend petrol at service stations progressively during August.

"Thereafter stocks of premium grade petrol will be run down to nil, both at oil company depots and service stations, so that blend petrol will eventually completely replace straight petrol on the market."

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**MAWEMA QUILTS UANC**--A leading member of the UANC, Mr Michael Mawema, yesterday resigned from the party to join ZANU (PF). Announcing his resignation in a letter to the party president, Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Mawema said he believed the role of the UANC--to champion the liberation struggle and chart the way for majority rule in Zimbabwe--had now been completed. "I appreciate the need for a responsible opposition under the present circumstances in order to balance the democratic scale, but that role can no longer be fulfilled by the UANC, but by the Patriotic Front and the Rhodesian Front. Mr Mawema, who headed the National Front of Zimbabwe, resigned in January to join the UANC. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 May 80 p 11]

**MUGABE BRIEFS CAUCUS**--The Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday briefed ZANU(PF) and Patriotic Front MPs at a combined caucus meeting on various domestic and foreign issues. The Government Chief Whip, Dr Fredrick Shava, said after the one-hour session--the first since the installation of the Government in April--that Mr Mugabe had spelt out the intentions of his administration. Included in the discussions were the issues concerning the public service, the question of land, resettlement and the "successes and strides" made by the new nation in establishing trade and diplomatic ties with the international community. He said MPs had been briefed on the progress of Zimbabwe's applications to join the Organisation for African Unity, the Commonwealth, and the European Economic Community, which incorporates the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of developing nations. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 7]

**ILLEGAL COURTS**--Zanu yesterday appealed to various political parties to voice their concern at the "countrywide" kangaroo courts. A statement issued after a meeting of the party's central committee on Tuesday said it had been agreed that all possible steps should be taken to oppose the kangaroo courts, which undermined the country's traditional institutions of chiefs and headmen. "ZANU appeals to all parties to work hard against these courts which are uncalled for and serve only to bring about social instability in our country," the statement said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 3]

**CATTLE THEFTS DROP--**Bulawayo. Cattle thefts throughout Zimbabwe have dropped dramatically since the election, the chairman of the cattle producers' association, Mr John Rosenfels, said yesterday. "Before the election, up to 3,000 cattle a week were being stolen. Since the election, the numbers have dropped to around 200 to 300 a week--occasionally going up to 500. For those farmers whose cattle are being stolen, this is still serious, and the position is worse for them as payment of compensation by the Government for such losses ceased on March 1," he said. "My association and the Commercial Farmers' Union have already expressed our concern to the authorities and to the Government about the continuation of stock theft, albeit at much lower levels." In certain areas, stock thefts had been reduced by "follow-up" action. The association was concerned about the abolition of compensation payments. "Ongoing discussions are being held with the Government on this subject," Mr Rosenfels said. Stock theft appeared to be worst in the Midlands. Most thefts were by tribesmen. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 May 80 p 5]

**TONGOGARA BURIAL--**The return to Zimbabwe of the body of General Josiah Tongogara, the ZANLA guerrilla leader killed in Mozambique in a motor accident early this year, deserved to be commemorated by a special day and a special burial place, Senator Joseph Culverwell said yesterday, reports Iana. Speaking in the Senate during the resumption of the President's debate, Senator Culverwell described General Tongogara as "a brilliant military tactician, a remarkable strategist" and "above all, a man of the people." General Tongogara always had time for talk with the "hundreds of admirers of all races who came to see him daily" when he was in London for the Lancaster House conference last year, and even though his residence and discussions there were "completely bugged," Senator Culverwell said he was sure that whoever in Britain held the tapes would not be able to accuse the general of harsh words against friend or foe. "When he returns to Zimbabwe to be buried we shall request a special day for his return and we shall also request a special place of burial, and that of all our heroes." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Jun 80 p 1]

**MAIZE PRODUCTION--**Doubled or trebled maize production in the tribal areas and a substitute energy feed for cattle have been called for by Mr Nick Cambitzis, chairman of the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority. Opening the annual congress of the Cattle Producers' Association in Salisbury yesterday, he said commercial farmers were at a crossroads in production. "Because maize is the basic human foodstuff in Africa, its production has become an emotive issue." Reserves and exports were likely to play a much more important role than in the past. "Increased maize production from the tribal areas must also play its role. In fact, unless maize yields in these areas are doubled or trebled in the near future, the task of rural reconstruction will falter." Mr Cambitzis said the TTLs must not only become self-sufficient, they also had to play their full part in the national economy. Because the increased price of maize would make energy feeding unattractive, efforts to find a substitute must be examined. He



suggested the use of cassava, which can be grown economically in a much wider range of climates. "If successful, it could become of importance on many middleveld ranches where the rainfall is too unreliable for profitable annual crops." Research services should ensure that work on this crop, which could provide relatively consistent yields of high-energy cattle feed, be a priority. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 1]

APRIL EMIGRATION--Zimbabwe lost 946 people through emigration in April, the highest monthly loss since September last year when 1,223 left the country, the monthly Digest of Statistics shows. During the month 1,278 left, and 332 immigrated. The total loss is 408 fewer than the 1,444 in April last year. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 1]

HICKMAN'S SERVICES--Colonel George Hartley is to ask the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, whether the Zimbabwe army is still "retaining" the services of former Rhodesian army commander Lieut-General John Hickman. Colonel Hartley has set down a question on the Senate order paper for today directed to Mr Mugabe in his capacity as Minister of Defence. Colonel Hartley has asked for a statement on what appointment General Hickman currently holds, what is the cost to the State of General Hickman's salary and allowances, and what proportion of the total sum is remittable outside Zimbabwe. General Hickman was retired early last year after a bitter row with his superiors. Subsequently, the commander of the now disbanded Selous Scouts unit, Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, was court martialled for alleged insubordination to the retired general. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jun 80 p 5]

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